HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,863—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th May
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers monthly there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, weekly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on the Company's vessels.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. PITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and Lists of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,115	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 690,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,013	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,409	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	G. Gnezzo	5,150	15th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 490	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 498, Saloon Rs. 602.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 9 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Micconi	4,03[illegible]	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passes, &c apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,231	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,299	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE PORTS.

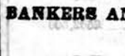
S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
Doc. BALDUINO	4,630	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,630	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,360	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 330	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th May 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganini	17th June 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 2

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem (including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of imitation rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND } per lb.	1 2
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	1 2
Do do in cut	1 4
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON)	
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut	1 8
AMERICAN	0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, SALMON, PRAWNS, Etc., Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BOMBAY.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.

For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.

100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.

(UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED

FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS,

ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,

CHOCOLATES, &c.,

MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the Stream. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 12th May, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

NOTICE.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL your PROPERTY, as Household Furniture, &c., address yourself to the BOMBAY AUCTION ROOMS Co., No. 18, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, who are always prepared to give you a higher offer than any one else.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY
RUBBER TYRE
FOR

¾" CHANNEL.....Rs. 2- 4 per foot.
1¼" Do. " 1-12 "
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel..... " 10- per set.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THINK OF THIS.
WE HAVE STARTED AGAIN.
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a
STERLING CHAIN,
A Pretty Design,
Re. 1-8,
OR A
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
First Time in India,
Rs. 2,
OR AN
ENGLISH ROUND TIME-PIECE,
An elegant and correct-time keeper.
Rs. 3-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE,
None equal to these in the Market,
Rs. 4-8.
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 6th JUNE, and the DRAWING will be held on the 13th JUNE, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

PRIZES.

					Rs
1 Prize Cash					2,000
1 Do.	"				500
5 Prizes	"		Rs. 150	each	900
3 Do.	"		" 75	"	225
2 Do.	"		" 50	"	100
25 Do.	"		" 25	"	625
10 Do.	"		" 20	"	200
50 Do.	"		" 15	"	750
50 Do.	"		" 10	"	500
50 Do.	"		" 5	"	250
100 Do.	"		" 4	"	400
100 Do.	"		" 3	"	300
125 Do.	"		" 2	"	250
333 Prizes				Total	7,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System.
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 16 to the Outside.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS. Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

CYCLISTS.—We have 1,200 LAMPS and 1,500 BELLS in our Godowns. Select the best. Lucas's Lamps, from Rs. 2-8; Bells from Re. 1-4.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—JURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

A LADY living in a pleasant locality, close to the Fort, is desirous of taking a Married Couple, or a Bachelor, as paying guests. Stabling for one Horse and Gharry. Apply Box "No. 564 M." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

PANCHGANI RACE VIEW HOTEL ANNEXE—Recreasised—Best site, comfortable accommodation. "First Class Chef. 40 years standing. "Every kind of Cooking—Soup, Entrees, Sweets, Pastry, &c. PRONOUNCED FIRST CLASS" as certified by Mess Officers and P. G. Club, &c. Intending visitors should apply to MANAGER. Terms Rs. 120 per month, longer period, less.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (Some Illustrated). Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. (Letter Postage).—A. DE SAILLY, 9, Passage de l'Opera, Paris.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—J. S. POCHKHANAWALA & SON, Sharam Building, near Crawford Market.

WANTED from 1st June, a thoroughly experienced CASHIER, for a large concern in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Box "No. 695 M" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED from 1st June an experienced ASSISTANT PRINTER for the News Department of a Local Daily Paper. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Box No. "455 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR. Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FLAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is ROTHERHILL'S MADONAL. Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-6-8 per case, at Sandoz

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older date than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to number available. Reference charge one rupee.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Trafalgar Building, Change Alley, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

EK-DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Anas. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE.—A medicine that will cure any fever in a few doses. It is really good and efficacious. 8 annas per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Rs. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
ALL WINE MERCHANTS, BARS, RESTAURANTS, AND HOTELS.

LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF
LADIES'
BLACK
PURE SILK, FOX FRAME
UMBRELLAS
WITH ASSORTED FANCY HANDLES
WITH
GOLD PLATED AND STERLING SILVER MOUNTED.

THE ENGLISH UMBRELLA MART,
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE,
OPPOSITE.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO., FORT.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES, { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy and Asti Spumanti.
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Beans, Rice (Carolina) Walnuts, Hazelnuts, and Almonds

Attention is drawn to our celebrated CHIANTOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 20 per doz. Bots.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 9,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be known on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and Drafts granted on London and Eastern Exchange.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.
E. REY,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½
" 12 Months	5
" 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
(New Yorkshire Bank Ld.)
Bankers.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moulmein City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 42,80,000.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER RUNNING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 2 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 4½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Re. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th April, 1903.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

KEATING'S POWDER
IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,
The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)
Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of not for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-3.
THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

FOR SALE
A SET of TWO ICE MACHINES, Ether System, Wests Patent complete with all accessories and Ice Cells, together with a Turbine from Harris & Co., Daublin, working up to 80 H. P.
The Machines are adapted to work with either Water or Steam Power. Examination of the Machines is invited.
For further particulars apply to
THE SECRETARY,
Hindu Ice & General Mills Co., Ld., Delhi.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Cast Iron Pipes,
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.
LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of legal text on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been carefully performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all other as a ready guide in the field. "Kayastha Chandrika":—Although bad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be quite good. "Indian Spectator":—"Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.
PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.
TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
DRAFTS issued, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected, PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears,*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 62
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.
SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 5 and Rs. 2.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1
Second do.	" 0-12
Third do.	" 0-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line	" 0-6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 6
Third do	" 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly.....
Quarterly.....
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly.....
Quarterly.....
Remittances, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES,
KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.

FOR BUILDINGS.
Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.
FOR WATER WORKS.
Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.
FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.
Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

"Samples Free on Application."

FREEBOOTER GIN.
DRY GIN
OLD TOM
HOLLAND } Rs. 21 per case.
GENEVA.
FREEBOOTER GIN
IS SUPPLIED TO
THE HOUSE OF LORDS
AND
ADMIRALTY.
THE NETHERLAND DISTILLERIES, Co., LD.
AGENTS:—D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED.

FOR SALE—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 9, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Abdool Rehman Mulji and Co.'s stables, at Ripon Road, and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Arab bin Nassar—

1 bay arab about 14 hands, 6 years old, will make a very handsome polo pony.
1 light bay arab pony, 14 hands, 6 years, will make a good polo pony.
1 dapple grey arab, very handsome, perfect action, 14 hands, 5 years.
1 very handsome black arab over 14-3, 6 years old, will make a charger or handsome victoria horse.
1 chestnut arab, 14-2½, 5 years, will make a handsome charger or pigsticker.
The horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, opposite the 22nd Bombay Rifle Mess, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, table and hanging lamps, mahogany wardrobes, pictures, piercr tables, rich table ornaments, satsuma vases, brass bedstead, English safe, musical box, lady's and gentleman's bicycles, gentleman's hunting saddles, &c., the property of D. S. BATLIVALA, Esqr.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built rubber tyred victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong boat-shaped landau.
1 powerful chestnut Arab horse, 14-1, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 C.-B. pony, 13-3, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 tonga.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Docks—
A lot of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, etc.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th May, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 CANDIES GUJRAT, SCUTCH OR MADRAS CASTOR SEED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cooria Street, Dana Bunder, on the ground floor of the house of Canjee Rajpal, by order and in the godown of Messrs Chharaj Maluiya Kota Alaiya and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hathibhoy Boolakhidass—
100 candies Gujrat, Cutch or Madras castorseed.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Narottam Gandey, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, whereof Shet Nasserwanjee Manockjee Patil is the Fazendar, with hereditaments and premises or range of buildings standings thereon, situate, lying and being at Chunam Bhattee, Gilder Foot, near Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward E. Nos. 2709 (1) and (3) and Street Nos. 3 and 8 admeasuring 21,134 square feet and one-fourth of another square foot or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Fazendar's passage, on the west by the vacant Fazendari ground, left for road purposes, on the north by the chawl of Bhugwandass Narotumdas, and on the south by the chawl of Jalmabai, daughter of Karimbhai Bapobhai Nalgonda.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF SACCHARINE, SODA WATER MACHINES, CEDAR LEMON OIL AND ROSE SWEET ORANGE OIL.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. D. Enuden trading as Messrs. Rogers & Co., Aerated Water Manufacturers, of Hummum Street, Bombay—
2 cases each about 112 lbs refined saccharine.
4 packages of soda water machines, second-hand, by Heyward Tyler & Co.
8 cases of finest Cedar Lemon Oil and Rose Sweet Orange Oil in equal quantities.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. E. P. CLOKE, consisting of—
Binoculars, glass beer cup-jug with silver mountings, magnifying glass, cigar mouth piece, gold locket links and studs, old Marathi cancelled stamps, paper knife, scissors and seal case, D. B. gun by P. Webley & Son in leather case, cartridges, wearing apparel, cheroots, walking stick, with silver mounting, leather trunk, dealwood cases, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE AT THANA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Remegio Pimento, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz.—
All that the upper-storied dwelling-house No. 14 situate on the Bastion Patel Road, in Chaya, within the Municipal limits of Thana Tookdi and Zilla Thana, Sub. Tookdi and Taluka Salsette Kusba, together with the ground on which the same is built and with the new Shed built in the rear compound, and bounded on the east by the house of Francis Antoni Police Patel, and a gully between, belonging to the owner of these premises, on the west by the house of Abajee Teli and a Gully used by the said Abaji Teli, and the owner of these premises, on the north beyond the eaves yard and the vacant ground belonging to these premises by the wada or yard of Rane and beyond it by the yard and house of Jajoo Jooma Powar, and on the south by the public road the measurement of the house within the abovementioned boundary is as follows:—
The length from north to south is 48 feet and the breadth, from east to west is 28 feet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.
PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use
M. O. Fee and Postage extra.
ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.
M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 1.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £92 13/16 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £98 = + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £108 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £ 85 7/8 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 24 13/16 = — 1/8
2 months hence ..... 24 1/8 = — 1/8
Spot in New York ..... 54 = — 1/4
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25-17 1/2 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20'48 1/4 = — 1/4
New York Demand ..... 4'88 = unchanged
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = do
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 3 5/8 pr ct = do
6 " " ..... 3 5/8 pr ct = do
4 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7/8 pr ct = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7/8 pr ct = do
INTEREST—
Day to-day loans ..... 3 3/4 pr ct = do
7 day market loans ..... 3 5/8 pr ct = do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.
Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 15-16.
Metals:—Copper Brasiers £73.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 33 1-4 May-June. Buyers.
Rapeseed,—Yellow Cawnpore 35 May-June. Business done.
Rapeseed.—Brown 33 3-4 May-June. Buyers tone firmer.
Linseed Bold 42 1-8 May-June. Buyers. Tone firm.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester nil. Total sales 15,000. Spot 5·80 plus 10. Sold on speculation and for Export 5,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed feverish.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·60	5·59	5·57	5·42
+ 11	+ 12	+ 11	+ 9
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·99	4·79	4·72	4·71	4·69
+ 7	+ 5	+ 5	+ 4	+ 4

In New York,—

Receipts at the Port	9,000 bales.
Do, last year	5,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do, do. Continent	8,000 "
Mid-Uplands	11·30 + 15
Futures, month of July	10·88 + 35
Do, do. December	8·70 + 14

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-16 + 3-16
Futures, month of August	10·91 + 33
Do, do. November	8·74 + 16
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 11th May 1903:—

Cotton	15,089 bales.
Wheat	55,925 cwts.
Linseed	24,624 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	37,337 "
Miscellaneous	6,371 "
Pimpseed	12,616 "
Groundnuts	250 "
Cottonseed	14,550 "
Rice	39,418 "
Myrabolams	5,322 "
Cottonseed	9,654 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		Is. 3 31-32d.	
Bank Demand		Is. 4d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.	Is. 4 3-16d.	
Do	6 do	do	Is 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3	do	do	170
Marks 3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight		124
Shanghai 30	do	do	151 1-2
Japan 30	do	do	178

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 99-1
1st Settlement	Rs. 99-1

Money Market—Tone steady.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	16th April	6 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	21st April	5 do.
Bank of Madras do.	21st April	7 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone firm.		Rs	a. p.
Ready	...	7	4
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	...	5 12	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	...	6	0
Yellow Gazerat Ready	...	6	3
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	...	6 12	
Castorseed—Tone.			
Ready	...	22	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	...	Rs. 29	0 0
Club No. 1	...	Rs. 30	8 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	13,000
Total imports	15,000

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
5·67	5·66	5·61	5·49
+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·5	4·84	4·77	4·76
+ 6	+ 5	+ 5	+ 6

Jan. Feb.
4·74
+ 5

COTTON.—Tone firm, but the enquiry is only moderate. Rates are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher.
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good		
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	177	167	160	25	May.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	188	179	...		do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	186	177	...		do
Belati M. G	190	183	...		do
Khandesh M. G.	...	178	170		do
Akola M. G.					
Khamgaum do	...	195	186	...	do
Karanja do					
Lamangaum Poolgaum M.G.	199	191	...		do
Nagpur M. G.	...	199	191	...	do
Broach do	...	242	235	...	do
Bhownugger do	...	220	211	...	do
Do H. G.	...	214	205	197	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	...	232	do
Westerns	...	...	...	211	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet.

Good Bhowngurr 4 6-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 92 13-16
3 per cent Rentes 98
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 7-8
Bar Silver 24 13-16
The sum of about £ 100 000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th May.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, to-day (Wednesday), the 13th instant, at 9 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time. At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance. Admission to the Prize giving this year will be by Tickets for all, except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who attend in Uniform. Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (tied or White.) Dress for N.C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th May.

There will be practice as usual at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next, the 16th instant from 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURNS—April 29, at Kalka, the wife of Mr H Burns, Kalka-Shala Railway, of a son.
TAYLOR—April 30, at Woodside, Murree, the wife of Captain E M Taylor, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 0-15m. 1-3s. Low water, 6-3m. 6-47s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Annual Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China Japan, and Australias per s.s. Massilia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was raised in a store-room situated over the shop of Velji Jiva, a grocer, in Mirchi Gully, which lies between Sheikh Memon Street and Abdul Rehman Street. It broke out in a store of gunny-bags and mat-kuppas, and was put out by the neighbours and by a manual fire-engine from Mangaldas Market in the proximity, the damage being nominal.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—We are informed by Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan of Sachin, the General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, that as plague was raging badly this year in the month of March in the city of Bombay and in many parts of the mofussil, the third annual gathering was differed, but will be held at Poona in the month of July. All interested are cordially invited to attend the sittings.

AN OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT.—An open air entertainment was given last night at the Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla. A temporary stage was erected on the School grounds for the occasion. The children of the Schools assisted by gentlemen amateurs very successfully went through a well arranged programme of selections and choruses. A farce, "Mrs. Green's Snug Little Business," then followed, at the conclusion of which the party dispersed. The band played selections during the intervals.

MURDER AT CHINCH BUNDER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest relative to the death of one Ganga, a Hindu woman, last evening at Chinch Bunder. The deceased resided at the foot of the bridge at Chinch Bunder with her husband Yasu. It appeared that the deceased and Yasu had a quarrel with each other while eating their meal yesterday. Yasu picked up a heavy bamboo pestle and struck Ganga with it on the head. The blow proved a fatal one and Ganga expired on the spot. The body being identified the inquest was adjourned.

NOTES FROM BHAVNAGAR.—Our Bhavnagar Correspondent, writing on the 10th inst., says:—Heavy wind prevails this side. Yesterday a terrible hurricane sprang up at noon, and the sky was filled with clouds of dust.—The dead body of a European gentleman, Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, who was Surveying Officer of the "Viramgam-Malia" line, was found in a 1st class carriage on the arrival of the mixed train at Dhangadhra on this 8th instant. The body was taken to Wadhwan for interment. The deceased had been suffering from fever.—Mr. Dinshaw Bomonjee, a merchant, has employed about 400 hands to buy cotton in different parts of Kathiawar.—An extension has been added to the water tank near "Lati" to afford some further facility to the inhabitants of that locality. It has sixteen water taps.

THE SAHEB AND THE SYCE.—Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, presiding at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, heard a case in which Mr. Masotti described as an exchange broker, was charged with whipping Narayen Dhelia, syce to Haridas L. Desai, a tobacconist of Esplanade Road. Mr. Banajee J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appeared that Mr. Masotti lived in the place, and as he came up driving on the 3rd instant he whipped the complainant and some other syces who were in charge of carriages in front. Mr. Masotti, in his defence, said he had been given grave and sudden provocation, as the syces had made it a persistent practice to stop the carriages in their charge in front of his house, and causing obstruction. The Magistrate said no doubt Mr. Masotti might have had annoyance, but there had been no provocation as alleged, and Mr. Masotti should not have taken the law into his own hands. He was fined ten rupees.

THEFT BY WOMEN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. W. Lester, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Narsubai and Sitabai, Hindu women, were charged with the theft of Rs. 9 in cash belonging to Shiva Ishwar, residing at Dadar. It appeared from the evidence that both the accused happened to be standing near the complainant while he was disposing of a gold earring in the Parel Market. He got Rs. 9 for the earring and having put the money into his pocket went to a water-tap for a drink. The accused followed him and while the complainant was drinking water the first accused extracted the rupees out of his pocket and ran away with the second. The complainant raised an alarm, and the accused were arrested by a passer by. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. The second accused denied the charge. The Magistrate sentenced the first to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to one day's simple imprisonment.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF STUDENTS.—A social gathering of the students and the ex-students of the new Matriculation Class and the Karkaria's classes was held last Saturday at Mahaluxmee at the Mahomedan club premises, in which students, ex-students, friends and admirers lent their presence in large numbers. Several students came forward to compete for the declamation prizes, and Framroze R. Chichgar, Hesanally F. Merchant and Gullamally M. Merchant carried off the prizes. After this humorous recitals were given by the students and the prizes were awarded to Messrs. Framroze R. Chichgar and Hormusjee S. Doctor. While distributing these prizes, Mr. K. D. Engineer, Principal of the Karkaria's Classes announced that the two institutions hitherto known as the new Matriculation Class and the Karkaria's classes had, after mature consideration, been finally amalgamated under the name of University Training Classes. After a few hours of musical and other entertainments all present were invited to dinner, and the toast of their Imperial Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the principals, the students, the friends, and admirers were in turn proposed and heartily responded to. The party dispersed at 10 p.m.

MORE HUMOURS OF CONGRESS.

Many members of the United States Congress who are not rhetorically gifted but wish to make a respectable showing buy speeches from men who make a trade of writing them, and the custom, according to a contributor to the Century, has not infrequently led to the sale of duplicate speeches to different members, either through accident or malice: This happened not very long ago in the case of two statesmen who were called upon for obituary tributes to a departed colleague. The first instance of the kind ever discovered, I believe, was in the thirty-seventh Congress. An agent of the "Literary Lobby" wrote a speech for Representative William Allen, of Ohio, for which he expected seventy-five dollars. When he delivered the manuscript, Mr. Allen handed him fifty dollars. Twenty-five more, said the back sharply. "Not another blanked cent," was the response.
"Then return the speech," persisted the author. Allen would neither pay more nor return the manuscript. On April 24, 1862, he appears in the 'Congressional Globe' as having delivered his speech, which is printed with the heading "Confiscation of Rebel Property." The author of the speech evidently retained a copy of it, for on a neighbouring page it appears again as delivered by Representative R. H. Nugen, also of Ohio. The only difference discoverable are changes of a few words, and the shortening of the version given to Mr. Nugen. History does not relate which of the two statesmen was the angrier when the double-dealing of the literary person was discovered.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair. If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "with positively restores in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The Annual Report of the Bombay Native General Library, states that the Managing Committee at its meeting on 17th September 1902 appointed Mr. K. R. Cama as President; the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta as Vice-President; Mr. D. P. Karanjia as Honorary Treasurer; and Mr. B. R. Kolewal as Honorary Secretary. On the 31st December there were on the roll 50 life members, 47 first class members; 113 second class members and 1,309 subscribers; making in all 1,519, which contrasted with the figures of the previous year show no change in the number of first class members, a reduction of 3 life members on account of death and 6 second class members on account of resignation, whilst there was an increase of 38 subscribers. Of these 1519 members and subscribers, 722 were Parsis, 691 Hindus, 77 Christians, 24 Mahomedans and 5 Jews. The daily attendance of readers was on an average 230. 15,866 works on different subjects, were issued to members and subscribers during the year. 4,100 Newspapers were issued during the year, and 7950 Periodicals were circulated amongst Life and First Class Members. New books of the total value of Rs. 2,333-7-9 were purchased. The Managing Committee have realised Rs. 353-3-5, by the sale of old and tattered books. This amount was spent in the purchase of new books. The Committee have the pleasure to announce that the new books purchased during the year under report include the first 17 volumes of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature purchased through the Director of Public Instruction; 12 volumes of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia; 104 volumes of the London Quarterly Review and the first 53 volumes of the Edinburgh Review. These Reviews were secured at reduced prices from Second-hand Booksellers in England to complete the Sets existing in the Library. Sanj Vartman, Satya Shodhaka and Longman's Indian Education were added during the year.
During the year books and pamphlets presented to the library were as follows:—57 by the Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad Governments and by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, including Indian Law Reports, all the four series, Bombay Presidency Administration Report, Proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council, Bombay Police Annual Report &c., 9 by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai Translation Fund, 15 by Public Bodies (such as the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Chamber of Commerce, the Theosophical Society, the Bombay Presidency Association, and the Bazm-i-Jashn-i-Roz-i-Ahormazd, and 30 by private individuals. The receipts from all sources during the year under report were Rs. 4,458-7-9; and the disbursements amounted to Rs. 9,260-3-1, leaving a balance of Rs. 198-4-8 in the income. The Committee have the pleasure to announce that the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade has bequeathed by his will a sum of Rs. 35 to this Institution annually, being the amount of interest on Rs. 1,000 set apart in his charity endowment fund. The amount was received in February 1902 and accepted with thanks. On the 1st January, 1902 there was an outstanding of Rs. 1,459-2-9, out of which Rs. 1,111-9-0 were recovered during 1902, and Rs. 191-4-0 were written off as bad debts, and Rs. 156-6-0 have been held over for recovery in 1903.
In conformity with the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting on the 16th February 1901 Rs. 2,500, were paid as mentioned in the Annual Report for 1901 to the Trustees of the Framji Cawasji Institute as the Contribution of this Library towards the repairs of the Institute. The Trustees having had to pay Rs. 250 over and above the estimated amount, now ask for a donation of Rs. 125 more to be paid by the Library being its moiety of the excess. The committee have pleasure to place the matter before the general body of members for their consideration.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	5	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	9	3	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	22	15	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	13	15	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	61	47	112
Total plague deaths to date	260 242	119,722	
Same date last year	42	42	131

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Tuesday.—Pressure has risen very irregularly in north-west India and shallow low pressure areas are shown in Central Punjab and the United Provinces. Weather conditions are disturbed in north-west India, and numerous dust storms have occurred in the Punjab and Sind. Showers have been fairly general in Burma and south India, and a few thunder storms have occurred in Assam and Bengal. Tavoy and Colombo have received two inches, and Chittagong one. The weather is probably squally to the south of Ceylon. Showers will probably continue in the south of the peninsula, Ceylon and Burma. Conditions are unfavourable for thunder showers in Bengal and Assam, but dust storms and thunder storms are probable in the United Provinces, Central India plateau, and the Punjab. The temperature has fallen very rapidly and was during the past 24 hours in large defect in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier districts, and in considerable to large excess in the east of the Punjab and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere the tlee being brisk to rapid in the north. Pressure is in excess of normal over the whole country.
Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.
Temperature variations from normal are irregular. The maximum varied from 112° at Allahabad to 85° at Veraval and the minimum from 66° at Belgaum to 80° at Delhi.
Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy almost everywhere. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Allahabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Bijapur, Belgaum and Secunderabad.
Rain.—Heavy rain fell at Colombo (2·16") and light showers at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Mauilpatam, Bangalore and Cochin.
Weather continues fine with more or less cloudy skies. Colombo still reports the sea to be rough.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·781
Temperature of the Air	degree 84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·715
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.)	degrees 90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of wind	W. SW. W. WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 132

Hour of midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—MAY 11.

10 p.m.	83·5

TUESDAY—MAY 11.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	87·4
6 p.m.	87·4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A Wallace, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Aphrodite, 2,568 tons, Captain R MacGregor, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Comeric, 2,573 tons, Captain G S McGill, will sail to-day for Marseilles and London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Jumna, 2,672 tons, Captain J W Clarke, will sail to-day for Amsterdam and Avonmouth, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bengali, 3,619 tons, Captain N Bannatyne, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Calcutta, 2nd May, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,
You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS
And Army Cloth Manufacturing Company, Limited,
CAWNPORE.
For particulars of their
RENOWNED
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS.
Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.
Everything bearing the well-known
"LALIMLI"
TRADE MARK,
Is made to WEAR
And consists of nothing but
PURE WOOL.
Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS
HEAD OFFICES:
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

OLD PALLONJI'S
ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,
LONAULI.
THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.
Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.
For further particulars apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Conveyances always ready.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Pole Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,850,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.
FOR REGULAR CUSTOMERS.
APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.
THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Steering into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 22-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
To subscribers the cost will be Re. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Re. 2

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.
LAMPS.—Holophote, Rs. 6 ; Crown Lamps, Rs. 3 ; Kinglet, Rs. 5 ; Pathfinder, Rs 3 ; Liberty, Rs. 3 ; Bright Light, Rs. 4 ; The L. M. C., Rs 4 ; King Holophote, Rs. 6 ; Invicta, Rs. 2 ; Michrophote, Rs. 3 ; Simplex, Rs. 2.
OIL.—Midnight Sun Burning or Lubricating Oil. per tin Annas 4.
BELLS.—King of Bells, Baby Bell, L. S. D. Bell, The Bristle, Electric and other Bells, Re 1 ; all round.
TOE CLIPS —Re 1 each. The Courier, The Toura,
TROUSER CLIPS.—One Anna per pair.
SADDLES.—Ladies and Gent's Esmond, Christys and Brookes, Rs. 6 each.
And a Lot of other useful CYCLE ACCESSORIES at any price.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
ORGANS.
S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
BANJOES,
MANDOLINES,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS.
and STRINGED INSTRUMENTS of all kinds.
S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
MILITARY
BAND INSTRUMENTS
AND
APPURTENANCES.
S. ROSE & Co.,
The Leading House in India for
MUSICAL GOODS of all kinds,
QUALITY THE BEST.
PRICES
THE MOST MODERATE.
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,
SIMLA.
ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.
WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices. Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.
For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
(Late Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.
IN THREE LABELS : YELLOW, BLUE, RED
ALSO SMOKE
PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.
on which Prizes are given away as
GOLD FILLED,
SILVER, NICKEL WATCHES, &c.
For full particulars, apply to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TEA MERCHANTS & GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.
BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery ; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.
Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.
S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES
OF THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
Have been removed and located together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).
ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
THE GENERAL OFFICES,
REUTER'S BUILDING,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

Through their connection with Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. (of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Paris), Successors to
WAGHORN PIONEER OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
Latham & Co. offer to all adopting their Agency the Advantages of a system most favourably known to the Public and originated
UPWARDS OF 63 YEARS AGO.
Send for their Tariff of Through Inclusive Rates for the conveyance of Packages to all parts of the United Kingdom from your Station.
Through Tariff of Rates to
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
will be furnished on application to
LATHAM & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

GOVERNMENT and Railway Officials would not read Mr. Robertson's report on the railways of India and their administration without some amazement—Government at finding its attitude towards railways so severely condemned, railway officials at finding the Commissioner so strongly in favour of all and more than they have urged for years. Mr. Robertson's criticisms and recommendations go further than they anticipated. To both interested parties copies of the report are, we understand, to be submitted for consideration and remark before the Government of India will discuss the desirability of making changes. Local officials who have spent years on particular lines may be able to put their fingers in holes in Mr. Robertson's observations. But that matters little. It is on the general question of railway policy in this country that the Commissioner's report is of greatest value, and he plainly shows that Government has not been wholly successful in its duty. With hesitation and concern, but after long and anxious consideration, he has come to the conclusion that root and branch reform will alone be productive of lasting good, and that if the development of the railways in India is not to be hampered, and if they are to render that full and efficient service to the country of which they are capable, they must be worked more as commercial enterprises than they have been in the past. The lay reader may remark : "But that is not quite original. We have heard almost exactly the same thing before." Precisely, for every Chamber of Commerce in the country has expressed disapprobation of the railway policy of Government—none more persistently than that of Bombay. But those representations have been made in more euphemistic language than Mr. Robertson's. He had nothing to gain by putting the powder in a spoonful of jam. The Chambers had ; at least if they had not done so they might have had their memorials cast back upon them. It would have been interesting to hear Mr. Robertson's original comments—expressed in their crude state. Though plain and pointed they show signs of having undergone slight burnishing in the course of the caligraphic process. But he could not have offered any criticism much more trenchant than that in which he tells Government that its methods have become archaic.

No point of importance seems to have been overlooked by Mr. Robertson. He objects to Consulting Engineers spending a large part of the summer months in the hills away from the hea quarters of the local Government. The practice prevents verbal discussion of matters with the responsible controlling officers, causes delay, sometimes serious delay, in the conduct of business, and often leads to misunderstanding and friction. Mr. Robertson touched a weak spot in the armour of officialdom generally there. What is true in the railway department is true of every other department in the State. The time has gone by when it was possible for the heads of Governments and administrations and departments of all descriptions to discharge their duties from an isolated hill-station, from a distant elephant kraal or a snipe-jheel. To-day it is necessary for every official, not merely a Consulting Engineer of Railways, to be at headquarters and for those headquarters to be permanent and stationary. To this absenteeism may be traced that which Mr. Robertson terms excessive control. Unintelligent control would have been better, remembering that is the impossibility of verbally discussing different points which is at the root of the evil. Control—decisions tying the hands of Executive officers, given without preliminary discussion—to which they must submit, prevents companies' officers from performing their duties in a manner which would conduce most to the benefit of the public, the shareholders, and the Government. Consulting Engineers as at present flourishing, he declares, to be capable only of hampering development and retarding progress. Government Examiners of Accounts he considers an anachronism. There is no necessity for their existence unless the Railway Auditor is incompetent or dishonest or both. In the opinion of the Commissioner the whole Government railway organisation as at present constituted seems to be regarded as one big chain, and the procedure for control which was drawn up to suit one link in the chain is applied to all the links, as if the conditions and needs were all the same. Any proposal to depart in the case of an individual department from the procedure prescribed for the Government machine as a whole is regarded with suspicion and jealousy, lest acquiescence should create a dangerous precedent when dealing with questions similar but not comparable in degree or circumstance with questions affecting other departments. In fact, writes Mr. Robertson, "the great railway undertakings in India are reduced more or less to the same dead level as the other departments of Government, and are not administered as large commercial concerns on the lines on which such undertakings can only really be successfully worked."

What is wanted to make the railways paying concerns is to tear them free of Government control. Rid them of untrained officials. Put them under a Board of specially qualified railway men, free from local traditions and prejudices—that is if the railways of India are to be raised to and maintained at that standard of usefulness to which they could and should attain. Pay managers the value of their qualifications. Mr. Robertson says their salaries are inadequate. There should be no hard and fast rule. State management is a mistake. Government ought to be in a position to hold the scales evenly, and the public might then have the benefits resulting from healthy competition between bodies independent of each other, yet each anxious to increase their business as much as possible. We welcome Mr. Robertson's criticism on these points. In Bombay generally that portion of his report which refers to the "programme" will be most extensively approved. He endorses the contention of the Chambers of Commerce that restriction in the construction of new lines can only mean that tracts of country are deprived of reasonable means of communication and consequently continue to be cut off from the rest of the world and are kept in a backward condition ; also that existing lines are deprived of feeders which would add materially to their prosperity. Mr. Robertson does not think much of our railways any way. In some respect or another every railway in the country, without exception, is behind the time. We are not adequately provided with railways. We want a railway fund for a Board with a free hand. The average speed of trains is no credit to us, especially when we consider that railways in India are fifty years old. We neglect our third-class passengers—the backbone of the railway passenger traffic. We should have electric fans and electric lights. Goods traffic should be quickened. Fares are too high. No one disputes that who has to pay them. So are rates too high, and Mr. Robertson makes suggestions as to the least to which they should be reduced. Our engines and rolling stock require improvement. We are wasteful and dilatory in our methods. We should lay the dust on our lines. We should train our signalmen. Railway engineers and managers will put the blame on Government for all the shortcomings—and they are many—that Mr. Robertson lays bare. His report is unpleasant reading inasmuch as it is so condemnatory of the railways and railway accommodation on which India had grown to pride herself. But Mr. Robertson points the way to reform—reform which if carried out as he suggests will make the railways in India a great success both commercially and financially, instead of being a possible cause of financial embarrassment, and will add to the prosperity of the country and the people.

GREEKS IN MACEDONIA.

DURING the recent debates in the Chamber of Deputies, writes a French paper, there were found orators, and by no means the more insignificant, who stated that the Bulgarians represented the majority of the population of Macedonia. Strange to say no one was found to correct this extraordinary assertion. Official statistics, however, prove that the Greek element in Macedonia, according to that expert, Professor Kiepert, extends from Thrace to Albania, occupying central and southern Macedonia. To the north, the Slav element obtains in a narrow border of country hemmed in on the north-east by a territory inhabited by a mixed population. According to the last census, which was not in favour of the Greeks, since it was anterior to the Greco-Turkish war, of the 1,991,420 inhabitants of Macedonia 846,011 were Greeks, 615,286 Mussulmans, the rest being Slavs and others. This figure of 846,011 corresponds with the Greek educational statistics in Macedonia. In the vilayets of Monastir and Salonika there are 998 schools, elementary and gymnasiums, employing 1,419 professors, and attended by 57,961 Greek pupils. These figures include girls' schools. The numerical superiority of the Hellens is attested by all visitors to Macedonia as well as by those who have seriously studied the matter, not even excepting Russians. A commission sent by the Academy of St. Petersburg gives 700,000 as the correct number of Greek Macedonians against 200,000 Bulgarians, and M. Petroff, Russian economist, also takes this view. A Bulgarian pamphlet, "Macedonia," published at Philippopoli, says, except in two or three districts in the north, the people of the rest of Macedonia are ready, if questioned, to declare themselves in writing, not as Bulgarians, but as belonging to the Greek patriarchate which authority they acknowledge They also prefer Greek schools, teachers, and teaching. It says, moreover, in case of intervention by the European Powers, for the solution of the Macedonian question, the Greeks will certainly have the victory, because they alone can get from the Macedonian villages a statement that Macedonia is inhabited entirely by Greeks. The land, industries, and commerce are in the hands of the Greeks, almost exclusively. In fact the Greeks have every where the chief power, and the Bulgarians make but a poor struggle to get some share in the good things of the country.

A HAZARDOUS UNDERTAKING.

THE problem of how to reach the North Pole has at different times during the last few decades been the subject of wild and impracticable schemes not the least daring of which is Herr Unschutz Kampfe's scheme to reach the Pole by means of a submarine vessel of a special type. The idea is not entirely a new one as it was suggested by some Swedish scientists several years ago. The vessel with which the daring navigator hopes to reach the Pole is being built at Wilhelmshaven. Herr Kampfe's submarine will be capable of discending 160 feet, sufficiently low down to be entirely removed from the influence of cold, storms, and ice pressure, but not low enough to travel under icebergs which have a depth below water of several hundred feet. The way to the Pole, in the absence of icebergs, will then be open. Icebergs are not, however, the most dangerous obstacles that will be encountered, as in the true Polar sea they are, generally speaking, absent. It is under the pack ice, the mean thickness of which does not exceed twenty feet, that Herr Kampfe proposes to take his petroleum propelled boat, which will have a crew of five men, and be able to remain below the surface fifteen hours at a stretch. Since Herr Kampfe made public his plans to the Vienna Geographical Society, he has determined to call to his aid the resources of wireless telegraphy, and of this part of the expedition Dr. Schol will have charge. The submarine is to be fitted with wireless apparatus, but not with the idea that it will be able to receive or transmit messages while under water. The boat will be obliged to come to the surface at the end of every fifteen hours by blasting, if necessary, and it is when it has risen from the depths that its aerograms will go out to Dr. Schol's fixed stations. The start, it is expected, will be made from Spitzbergen, whence it is some six hundred miles to the North Pole. Herr Kampfe's initial difficulty, we imagine, will be in getting his crew. It is hardly the kind of undertaking that would attract even the keenest of Arctic explorers.

THE PROGRESS OF PLAGUE INVESTIGATION.

SOME interesting features of the progress of investigation into the causation of plague are to be found in the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner. Unfortunately this document suffers from a defect that is common to so many Government publications. It recounts, events that occurred more than a year ago, and its interest is, therefore, somewhat dimmed by subsequent progress. For this particular production there is some excuse for dilatory publication as it is crowded with facts of a more or less technical and scientific nature which necessarily require time for collection. One of the most interesting points in connection with plague investigation is that which deals with the part played by fleas in the spread of the disease. On the whole the Surgeon-General does not favour the idea that infection is carried by these troublesome parasites. Although Ziolia asserts that a plague infected flea ejects virulent bacilli on to the victim of his hunger, Kolle—another investigator—has carried away fleas time after time in the course of his investigations in plague infected dwellings in Egypt, and has experienced no ill-effects. Moreover, he thinks that the importance of insects in the spread of plague has been over—estimated. The same investigator points out that fleas containing plague bacilli passed to sound animals without infecting them, and still another is of the opinion that the flea question is rather academical as there were so many other ways in which human beings might be infected through the medium of the rat. The report also cites the case of Galli-Valerio who endeavoured without success to make rat fleas bite him, and also the statement of Goodall that the parasites of the mammalia are rarely interchangeable. While granting the erudition of the last named professor, however, we would point out that his remark hardly holds good in the case of fleas. However far the flea may be responsible for the dissemination of plague, all of the Commissioner's authorities seem to be agreed on the subject of the danger arising from plague infected rats. At the same time the Sanitary Commissioner believes that man is the chief agent in the spread of the disease, and that inoculation is a more useful measure than disinfection. In Madras the question has been mooted as to whether snakes may contract the disease, but we should imagine that this conjecture is more interesting than valuable. Plague was more virulent during the year 1901 than in any year since 1896, but there is little doubt that during the year the tendencies of the disease underwent important changes.

THE Punjab Civil Secretariat office will open at Simla on the morning of Monday, the 18th instant.

MR. LEFROY, the Government Entomologist, has arrived in India. He will be under the Agriculture Department, but will work at the Indian Museum at Calcutta.

THE appointment of a European expert as Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Punjab is under consideration. Other provinces have made such appointments.

MR. F. B. HEBBERT, M. C. I. E., Chief Engineer, India Public Works Deppartment, who has been on special duty at Simla preparing the railways chapter for the "Imperial Gazetteer" of India, goes Home on leave at once on completion of the work.

MR. PERCY BROWN, of the Lahore School of Art, who acted as Sir George Watts's assistant at the Delhi Fine Art Exhibition, is now engaged in closing up the accounts. He may probably go to Simla for a short term in connection with the distribution of medals and certificates.

MR. W. GORDON, who is now engaged on the report of the Irrigation Commission, will probably submit the same to Government during the next fortnight. It will then be considered by the Public Works and Revenue authorities, and possibly its publication may afterwards follow.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 28th March amounted to Rs. 2,435, showing a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,200 ; total earnings from 1st January to 28th March were Rs. 35,321 showing a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,012.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 28th March amounted to Rs. 20,869, showing an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,297 ; total earnings from 1st January to 28th March were Rs. 3,27,025, showing an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 13,251.

THE rates of postage to the Persian Gulf are increased. With effect from the 1st June 1903, the rates of postage chargeable on letters, postcards, newspapers, and book pattern, and sample packets, other than official letters, postcards, and book-packets, posted at POST Offices in British India and addressed to any of the places in Persia and Turkish Arabia at which Indian post offices have been established, viz., Bagdad, Bandar Abas, Busreh, Bushire, Jask, Ling, and Mohammerah, or on any such articles posted at any of the Indian post offices established at those places and addressed to any other of those places or to any place in British India, will be as follows :—Letters for each 1-2 ounce or fraction 2 1-2 annas ; Postcards, single, 1 anna, reply 2 annas ; Printed papers (including books and newspapers) for every 2 ounces or fraction of that weight 1-2 anna ; business papers (legal and commercial documents) not exceeding ten ounces in weight 2 1-3 annas, and 1 1-2 anna extra for every additional 2 ounces or fraction ; sample packets not exceeding 4 ounces in weight 1 anna and 1-2 anna extra for every additional 2 ounces or fraction.

A Swiss correspondent writes :—While in this country a party of the English mayors, no doubt in view of their coming work as educational authorities under the new Act, took a special interest in scholastic institutions. At Lausanne they visited the Primary and Normal schools and the Academic Musee. M. David, director of the Schools, supplied them with every possible information, including matters pertaining to the accounts, buildings, fittings, and methods of teaching. The baths, workshops, and designing-rooms particularly engaged their attention, and the mayors repeatedly expressed their admiration. A party of ten municipal councillors and others from London spent a portion of the Easter holidays at Geneva, and it is understood that during the summer another party of English mayors and members of municipalities will visit Switzerland.

THE TURK AT HOME.

A PATRIOTIC SUBJECT OF THE PADISHAH.

MR. HALIL HALID, M. A., M.R.A.S., is perhaps scarcely a sample Turkish "man in the street." He owes his exile from his country to his exceptional enlightenment and progressive tendencies. But he is a genuine Turk and patriot ; in revolt against Yildiz Kiosk, alive to his countrymen's weaknesses, yet withal their keen and unswerving champion and representative. His fascinating and instructive "Diary of a Turk," says the "Daily Express," is the best of proofs that the Turk, as distinguished from the Turk's Sultan, is by no means "unspeakable." Born and bred in Asia Minor, he claims Central Asiatic origin, his great-grand-father having been sheikh of a religious order called Halvati ("those who worship in seclusion"). Migrating from Persia to Asia Minor, this holy man gathered nearly 80,000 disciples. The Ottoman Sovereign of the time heard of him, and sent a messenger informing him that he wished to grant certain pious endowments to his monastic institution. . . . My great-grandfather declined to receive such unnecessary worldly assistance, and according to one of the traditions concerning his miraculous doings which used to be related in our family circle, he struck his staff against the wall in the presence of the envoy of the Sovereign, and thereupon a stream of precious metal began to flow down. He said to the envoy (who became a devoted disciple later on) that he needed not such wordly things. There is another anecdote of him which was told in my younger days. There was in our house a large deerskin, upon which my father used to prostrate himself during his prayers. I often heard it said that this was the skin of the deer upon which my great-grandfather, the holy hermit, was accustomed to ride every Friday, the Sabbath Day of our people, from his home in Asia Minor to Mecca, in Arabia, to attend the Friday service in the sacred sepulchere of the Prophet.

A TEST OF RECTITUDE

The grandfather, as the result of a dream, in which he received his first lesson in reading from a saint, became a professor of theology, philosophy, and law, lecturing in mosques on the Koran commentaries. He was with a party of religious dignitaries who were banqueted by Mahmud II. at Constantinople during an Imperial wedding, and to whom the Sultan sent an order to drink wine as a sign of emancipation from Oriental superstition. Halil Halid's grandfather boldly protested against this impiety on behalf of the terrified company, and was forcing his way out with them when Mahmud appeared and explained that he had only been testing their rectitude. He took the bold man into favour, offered to made him Sheikh-ul-Islam (Turkish Primater, made him head of his own college in Asia Minor, and conferred its lands as property upon his family. Halil Halid's father was living in enjoyment of these when he died from the bite of a drunken official. And what was the boyhood of the scion of such an "Arabian Nights" family ? The Turkish school-childis very like the British, after all. In our old schools there were two kinds of flogging—one for the girls and the other for the boys. Girls used to be beaten on the palms of their hands. There used to be an instrument in each school which was called the "flaka." This was a long, thick stick, to which was fastened a loop. The girl's wrists were fastened to the stick by means of twisting the loop round it, and the stick was held up by a person at either end. Then the master (there were no school-mistresses), standing in front, used to inflict the punishment with a thin, hard rod. The number of the strokes usually varied between five and ten.

FLOGGING IN SCHOOLS.

Boys used to be beaten on their feet—sometimes on the soles of their boots, in graver cases without them, and even sometimes without their socks. The boys had to be pulled down, and two persons held up their feet and the master used to strike the feet with a thick rod. The number of blows only exceeded twenty in the case of a very bad offence ; and flogging on the bare feet was generally the result of the master finding something inside the culprit's boots or socks to mitigate the force of the blows. It often happened that the boys used to place between their feet and socks such things as cotton handkerchiefs and pieces of sheepskin. Halil Halid got his worst flogging at school for miscievously snatching other boys' faces as all lay prostrate with their foreheads on the floor during school prayers, so that they were forced to commit the impiety of praying bare-headed. Afterwards, when placed in the house of stern uncle, he received one at least as bad for being caught smoking cigarettes in the stable with the groom. The British boy will sympathise there, and will probably envy this young Turk a more audacious escapade, in which, armed with a flint pistol and a nail-studded club, he helped a friend to elope with his bride. In the uncle's house Halil Halid noted the evils of polygamy. The uncle had three Circassian wives, who agreed fairly well—at least, outwardly, from dutiful respect for etiquette and their husband ; but the several sets of children and servants were always quarrelling. No doubt that is partly the reason why the respectable Turk is usually the husband of but one wife, when he can afford even that. The feeling of decent people in Turkey, we learn, condemns polygamy. The harem, about which so much European imagination clusters, is simply the women's part of the house, where, in a strict Turkish family, no male may enter but the master, his sons, father, father-in-law, and wife's brother.

LIFE IN THE HAREM.

The life in most Turkish harems is very simple, and if we leave out the case of the few polygamists who still remain, very peaceful and happy. The absolute authority of the husband does not interfere with the recognised privileges of the wife, while the obedience of the wife, which is regarded by more advanced women in Western Europe with such contempt, in most cases strengthens the affection and respect of the husband for her. . . . In my time reading aloud was a favourite pastime in many harems. The number of educated women was much less than it is now. The most learned among them used to read sacred legends, or religious tracts, or recite hymns to the other ladies, who would listen attentively for hours. . . . Turkish women, according to their social position, have various duties to discharge. No qualities are so much sought after in an average marriageable woman as the domestic ones. . . The daughters of well-to-do people, besides attending to the business of their households, are indefatigable with their needles, and are always busy with needlework or embroidery. . . . Women in Turkish harems do not really pass their time lying on sofas or couches, eating sweetmeats and smoking water-pipes all day long. Of course they are as fond of sweetstuffs as most ladies of this country. But to lie down on a couch in presence of others is considered by Turkish women vulgarity of the most disgraceful kind. . . . Until recently no Turkish woman was allowed to learn how to write—the alleged reason being fear that they might thus become witches, the true reason fear that they would write illicit love-letters. It was a part of that policy of seclusion which reforming Turks desire to see gradually abolished, realising that the backwardness of its women is Turkey's greatest fetter, but which Abdul Hamid, on the same ground, obstinately favours. Little wonder that a very large portion of this book is occupied with an exposure of the Sultan's hopeless and oppressive misgovernment. Halil Halid is a supporter of reform, but no revolutionary ; as bitter as anybody against the Armenian conspirators and "ungrateful" christian subject of the "tolerant" Ottoman Empire ; but a champion of the Sultan's dignity as all Islam's Caliph. There is no fanaticism in such a man's indictment of Abdul Hamid ; he denounces him because he knows and laments the mischief a misruler of this kind does to his country. Halil Hamid has had good personal cause to feel the Sultan's power for evil. For three years he was a student in an old-fashioned quasi-theological college in Stamboul, wearing the professional turban, clock and beard, and with shaven head. Then he became a law student at a modern college, won his diploma and put on European dress. But his advance, towards European ideas and friendships, coupled with trouble over the confiscated family estates, made him suspect in high quarters.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

STATEMENT BY LORD CRANBORNE.

REPORTS OF RE-OCCUPATION BASELESS.

NO NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, said that Russia replying to friendly communications that had passed between her and the American and British Governments during the last few days, had intimated that she adheres to her engagements regarding the evacuation of Manchuria, though it had been temporarily delayed. She also does not intend taking any measures for excluding foreign consuls, obstructing commerce, or the use of the Ports.

The British Consul at Niuchwang, he said, states that the reports of Russian re-occupation are baseless. Under these circumstances there was no sufficient reason for adopting the course which Mr. Joseph Walton, who put the question, had suggested, namely, that concerted action of Great Britain America, and Japan should be taken with a view to arriving at a definite agreement with Russia for the fulfilment of her assurances.

THE POST OFFICE VOTE.

P. & O. SERVICE CRITICISED.

GREATER SPEED AND LOWER PRICES WANTED.

LONDON, MAY 12.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the Post Office vote, Mr. Caldwell severely criticized the Peninsular and Oriental mail service.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said notice had been given to terminate the existing contract, and it was proposed to refer future arrangements, in which India and Australia must be consulted, to an Inter-departmental Committee upon which the India and Colonial Offices and the Admiralty will be represented.

All he said desired greater speed and lower prices.

He preferred to send the mails in British ships, but if the Siberian Railway offered a speedier and regular service we should be obliged to utilize it.

We are now, he said, communicating with the authorities with a view to a Trans-Siberian service to Peking and the Far East, but no agreement has yet been reached.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

LIMITED TRAIN SERVICE ESTABLISHED.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

A limited train service has been established in the suburbs of Melbourne, and a few trains are also running in the chief towns. The services are daily improving.

THE MOVEMENTS OF CRUISERS.

H. M. S. RENOWN GOES TO MOROCCO.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Enquiries show that only the Renown is going to Morocco Meanwhile the Repulse stays at Gibraltar.

The Admiralty says the cruisers Drake, Brilliant, and Rainbow sailed in their ordinary course.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The cruiser Renown has returned to Gibraltar with refugees from Tetuan.

BRITISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question, said that the question of stationing three divisions of regulars in South Africa as a part of the Home Establishment had been engaging the attention of the Government.

He deprecated any premature discussion on the subject.

AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC.

THE PRICE OF GREATNESS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Watsonville, California, said that during the present century the Pacific, where America already holds a commanding position, must pass under American influence, involving a great burden and responsibility. But that is the price of greatness which only a craven nation would object to pay for.

THE TRANSVAAL LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The total subscriptions to the Transvaal Loan amount to 1,174 millions.

THE EMIR OF KANO CAPTURED.

The Emir of Kano has been captured.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Prince of Bulgaria has returned to Sofia.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT.

CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITION FALLS THROUGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 12.

The entries for the boxing tournament are now closed. Altogether 68 entries have been received. The Championship competition has fallen through owing to insufficient entries. One Officers' Competition for Middle Weights will be held. Preparations for erecting the stage, etc., are progressing fairly well. For the Heavy Weights Competition seven have entered, for the Middle Weights seventeen, for the Light Weights twenty, and for the Bantam Weights twenty-two.

THE MADRAS PLANTERS' LABOUR BILL.

ASSENT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 12.

The Madras Planters' Labour Bill has received the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council, but the question of its introduction has not yet been considered. The Government of Madras is not anxious to push the introduction in view of the objections raised by many planters.

THE OOTACAMUND POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the Ootacamund Polo Tournament yesterday the 4th Hussars beat the Durham Light Infantry by 4 goals and 5 subsidiaries to nil. The Bombay Gymkhana beat a team of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers by 2 goals and 1 subsidiary to 1 goal and 2 subsidiaries. The Government House team beat the Ootacamund Gymkhana by 7 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 3 goals.

THE BOYLE DIVORCE CASE.

PETITION DISMISSED.

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Justice Henderson delivered a lengthy judgment to-day in the Boyle Divorce Case. In this case petitioner Ellen Thomas Boyle sued for dissolution of marriage with her husband William MacCormick Boyle on the ground of his misconduct with her sister Edith Jane Ramsay, wife of General Ramsay of Ootacamund. His Lordship held that the petitioner had failed to prove her case, and accordingly dismissed the petition.

DEATH OF MRS. PRIESTLEY.

SIMLA, MAY 1st.

Many in Simla and Calcutta will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Priestley, wife of Mr. Priestley of the Public Works Secretariat, who left India in poor health last month, and died off Gravesend on the 4th instant.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS.

INJURIES TO SANDALWOOD TREES.

REPRESENTATION TO THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

BANGALORE, MAY 12.

The Planters of North and South Mysore have made representations against the recent notification of the Mysore Government under Forest Regulations, rendering the non-report of injury to sandalwood trees (a State monopoly) criminally punishable, and have urged that great hardship is involved especially in regard to making owners responsible for not reporting injuries, as it is practically impossible for them to keep themselves informed of damage to sandal trees on their estates which cover wide areas. Mr. Graham Anderson draws attention to the desirability of creating an interest among owners for the preservation of this plant by allowing them to participate in some degree in the value of sandalwood in which case there would be a great expansion of its growth. The question has been referred to the Minister in charge of the Forest portfolio.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TENURE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, MAY 12.

An Army Circular will shortly issue bringing into force the change from five to three years in the tenure of Staff appointments in India. This comes into force from the 1st ultimo and will be without retrospective effect.

SECRETARY TO THE P. M. O., H. M's. FORCES IN INDIA.

The Government of India have approved the appointment of Major W. H. W. Elliot, I. M. S., as Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer of his Majesty's forces in India with effect from next August, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Shearer, whose tenure is expiring.

HISTORY OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The history of the now extinct Hyderabad Contingent is to be written, and Major Burton of the 1st Infantry of that corps is to be employed on special duty in the Military Department at Simla in connection with it.

THE INDIAN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

During his stay in England on leave Major R. C. O. Stuart, R.A., will be deputed to visit all the principal ordnance factories on behalf of the Government of India to acquire the latest information for use in the Indian Ordnance Department.

The Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned the annual musketry course for 19 3-04 for the Volunteer Corps not yet re-armed with 303 weapons being executed with Lee-Metfords issued on loan Such Corps will be permitted to exchange portion of their allowance of Martini Henri ammunition for 303 ammunition.

The Military Ry. Co has now come into existence, and orders have been issued for arms and equipment to be provided for its annual drill and musketry at Roorkee.

Captain Scott, 1st South Wales Borderers has obtained permission to travel in Syria to study Arabic.

Miss M. E. Katsch is re-engaged for a further term in the Indian Army Nursing Service

With the view of reducing unnecessary correspondence it has been decided that all applications for leave from officers employed in the Army Departments shall be forwarded by Controllers of Military Accounts direct to the head office department concerned at Command Headquarters instead of to the Deputy Adjutant-General.

Invaliding amongst the officers of the Indian Marine has been so high of late that it has been necessary to recall Lieutenant S. W. Vale from leave at Home.

Majors Southey and Fowler are appointed, respectively, Commandant and Second-in-Command of the 30th Baluchi Infantry in succession to Colonel Mayne, vacated.

Lieutenant Lancaster, 1st Queen's, has been selected for appointment to the 5th Punjab Cavalry.

Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., proceeds to England on privilege leave on Saturday next. The Command of the District will devolve on Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Japan:—The Exhibition at Osaka deserves more attention than a cursory visit allows, but as we gave up some time to Kobe, a pretty little place, though much too modern and advanced, we could only spare one day to Osaka. It was really marvellous to see how the Japanese, who began to be up-to-date so very few years ago, can and do produce everything in their own country, from a man-of-war to a match-box. The Exhibition was on the Earl's Court good old model, though on a larger scale. All exhibits had been "made in Japan." The visitors, who flocked from every part of the country, were most interesting to watch; about 35,000 of them come daily, all Japanese, to thirty or forty foreigners; one did not see an English face among them. The Exhibition is quite for the people and they came in throngs. We found it most diverting, but, of course, like all Exhibitions very tiring to wander through. A week at Kyoto, the real heart of old Japan, was an unbroken joy. It is a most fascinating place. Kyoto, in the height of its cherry bloom as we saw it, is a perfect dream of beauty and delight. All along the slopes of the hill where our hotel was situated were countless old Shinto and Buddhist Temples, each with its lovely avenues of blossoming cherry-trees, its picturesque stairways and stone lanterns and gateways. One could wander about for days, from one temple to another, all filled with the gay, happy little people, seemingly bent on pleasure, with a prayer here and there thrown in. These temples and gardens are the holiday resorts of all the people, and one sees crowds everywhere, and never a tourist face. There are so many temples, and, comparatively, so few tourists, that one does not feel like a globe-trotter at all, and one is always amidst swarms of Japs, the women with the inevitable baby tied on their backs, trotting about on their clogs, as gay as you please. There are many charming excursions to be made from Kyoto, especially enjoyable is shooting the rapids at Arisha Yama, which is a most exciting experience. It is hard to attempt to tell all we saw. Books on Japan tell it, but cannot convey the delight of the days in Kyoto. It is all so pretty, not grand or magnificent, but just exquisitely pretty and toy-like, and makes one feel as if a play at being grown up was in progress. The people are so doll-like, the houses like toy-houses, everything they use is toy-like. One cannot believe them grown up, yet when one sees what these little people have accomplished in fifty years, one realizes that they are very much grown-up indeed.

The scenery is beautiful, also on the "pretty" scale, the cherry-blossom almost unreal in its pinky, snowy beauty, and quite unique. One is not weighed down by this country as one is by China, that great dirty, repulsive yet fascinating country and people, here it is fairy-like and pretty, and charming and bewitching. But it does not impress me as China did. Now Canton is a marvellous city, like nothing else in the world, and its seething mass of humanity is quite appalling. Peking is perhaps more interesting being so absolutely unlike any other place even in China, and yet so very Chinese, more like a comic opera, or the comic opera like it. The roads there can scarcely be imagined, and to describe them is difficult. They are deep slush and mud, or dust and filth, and always with deep ruts and ditches bisecting them every few yards, quite impossible roads for walking or driving over. It would be better to ride through them, but it is not easy to get a mount during a few days' visit. The Rickshaw was our method of progression, and we were often nearly killed in consequence. The Forbidden City is not to be seen, except the tops of the palaces from the City walls. But the Temple of Heaven can, and is hardly miscalled. It is a perfect gem, in yellow, blue, and green tiles, and marble, so quiet and beautiful, in its acres of juniper groves. It does turn one's thoughts to Heaven, directly one nears the spot. In architecture it is like none other I have seen, giving a sense of repose and beauty. No dirt or repulsiveness is to be seen anywhere, unlike the Chinese streets, but then it is the Holy of Holies, and is used only once or twice a year by the Emperor. Chinese life is interesting to watch from the outside, but like all Oriental life that we had seen up to then, very dirty in a Western sense. The Chinese, as we all know, do everything the very opposite of our way, and consider us as barbarous as we do them – or more so. Very few women are to be seen in the streets, and here China again contrasts with Japan. The women we did see ran like mad from the active camera, but I managed to catch a splendid group of Manchu women. They wear a large and wonderful headdress, about half a yard wide across the top, a sort of spread-eagle arrangement. The real Chinawoman has those deformed little pegs of feet. Even the poor women strive for them, for they cannot get married otherwise, and so they suffer tortures. It would be better to be born a Manchu. The china one sees everywhere is most tempting, but very dear, they know its true value. The very poorest use lovely china every day, you see the chopsticks on a street eating-shed reposing in a heavenly blue old Nankin vase, and some of the filthy concoctions of rats swimming about in grease in an exquisite green and red, or blue old priceless bowl.

To return to Japan, we had a real Japanese dinner one day, followed by a geisha dance. It was very amusing. One of us did not succeed in handling his chopsticks properly, and finally was fed by one of the geishas, so his boggling was rewarded. The ladies of our party managed better and we made a quite respectable meal, though negotiating the raw fish required some courage. We witnessed the famous cherry-blossom dance at Kyoto, a very pretty diversion, and the dancers' dresses were lovely. This is only given in April, when the cherry trees are blossoming from tip to toe. There is too much to see in this charming country, and too little time to see it in.

THE APPROACH OF THE S. W. MONSOON.

To-day in Colombo there was a decided change in the weather. A smart shower of rain fell shortly afternoon, and for the rest of the day it thundered continually, while the sky to seaward was black. During the last few days the wind has been blowing from South-East to South-West; the sea is gradually rising; and to-day waves were seen beating over the breakwater.

Captain J. A. Legge, Master Attendant, thinks that it is not yet time to alter the moorings of vessels in harbour against the break of the South-West Monsoon. The moorings will probably be changed in about a fortnight's time, but nothing definite is settled yet.

Mr. H. O. Barnard is also of opinion that the monsoon is not very far off.

At Galle over half an inch of rain was registered this morning; while at Batticaloa, Hambantota, Mannar, Trincomalie, and Puttalam the wind has settled at S.W. At Colombo it is S. S.W. The breeze while it blows is very welcome but in the intervals, when it drops, the heat is most trying, as it always is before the monsoon breaks.—"Times of Ceylon". (May 7.)

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer India, Captain F. W. Vibert, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Barff 2nd Lieut F R	McCausland Mrs
Bourke Capt J J	McKenzie Lieut J
Clarke Sergt and Mrs and child	Maclaren Miss H J C
	Macdonald Col
Cowie Capt C S	Mudliek Mr M L
Dawaren Major V	Munn Mrs C A
Duncan Lieut Col G	Noida Mr M S
Doctor Mr S A	Narani Mr B
Falkner Capt J H	O'Connor Mrs and infant
Falcon Major R W	Phayre Col
Foote Mr H W	Porter Mrs Ella
Flegelnut Mr W	Prescott Capt and Mrs
Hore Mrs	Raiken Mrs and infant
Harris Mrs B	Richardson Rev A E
Holt Mr D H	Shaw Mr and Mrs T and infant
Harrison Major H C N	Shaw Col G J
Harrison Mrs H C V	Sims Mrs Proctor
Hutton Mr	Walker Miss Forestier
Ireland Mr	Young Lieut A
Knight Mr F H	Young Mrs and child
Markham Major C J	
Mathews Major and Mrs J E	

MR. WALKER, Fellow of Cambridge University, comes out to India about the end of the month. He will then work with Sir John Eliot for six months and succeed him as head of the Meteorological Department on his retirement about December. Mr. Walker has recently been to America to study the methods followed in that country.

THE INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

LETTER FROM LORD HAWKE.

A PROMISE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EVERY mail now brings fresh news of the most hopeful nature to the promoters of the scheme to send a native team to England next year, and last Saturday a reply was received to the Committee's letter of March 18 from Lord Hawke in which the popular Yorkshire Captain stated that the letter would be placed before his Committee on April 30th at the general meeting, and that a further communication would be received in due course from the County Cricket Club. News was also received by last mail from a well known cricketer who was associated with Indian cricket in the middle nineties to the effect that a sum probably reaching £900 will be forthcoming in the shape of subscriptions from patrons of the game in England and India as a result of his own personal efforts on behalf of the Committee. A mistake which requires to be corrected was made by our contemporary, the "Ceylon Observer," on the occasion of his Highness the Aga Khan's visit to Ceylon in announcing that his Highness intended giving £330 sterling towards the guarantee fund. The sum actually promised was £220 (Rs. 3,300), and his Highness only noticed the mistake made by the Ceylon paper on his return to Bombay. A letter has been sent to Prince Ranjitsinhji by the Committee inviting him to captain the team. The famous batsman may not be able to assist the side in all its fixtures, but his assistance in the more important engagements may be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

A PLEADER AND HIS LANDLORD.

BEFORE Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustomjee M. Mehervaid, a pleader and a medical man, charged Iranee Nadar Murzban, his landlord, with intimidation. Mr. Sealy appeared for the defendant.

The complainant said the defendant on the 25th ult. called him a rogue and threatened to break his head. On the 29th ult. defendant prevented coolies from removing his furniture to his new premises. In answer to Mr. Sealy complainant said, after making the deductions for money due to himself, he had paid the defendant Rs. 15-12 as rent for April, but he had passed to him a receipt for Rs. 20, the full amount due. Sometimes witness paid his rent late in the following month and in instalments. The rent for March last was paid in this manner. His wife was present when the defendant called him "Soocha" and threatened to break his head. He had not called his wife, but he had other witnesses to prove his statement. He charged two rupees for a medical call he had made to the defendant, and had had deducted two days' rent, as he vacated on the 23th April. To make up the Rs. 15-12, he had to borrow twelve annas from his father-in-law, Nowrojee Eduljee.

The complainant called Nowrojee Eduljee and Kaikhosru N. Motafaram, in support of his statements.

Defendant denied the allegations of the complainant, saying he had only asked complainant to pay him his rent.

The Magistrate: Now, Mr. Mehervaid, I will hear you on the law of the case. What have you to say?

Mr. Mehervaid said the Iranee and his wife caused him such annoyance. If a creditor came to demand his money, he was certainly entitled to an answer. But if after the answer was given he remained in the place and demanded payment, his conduct constituted annoyance. The annoyance was aggravated by complainant preventing the coolies from removing the goods, and that constituted criminal force. Complainant added that he had written to defendant a letter about his calling him a rogue, but he had not replied to it at all.

The Magistrate: Perhaps he did not wish to waste three good rupees by going to a vakil and paying him for writing the letter.

Mr. Mehervaid: But what was there, Sir, to prevent his sending a reply by his own hands?

The Magistrate: Well, I don't know. Perhaps it was because there is no law in force to compel a man to reply to a letter if he does not wish to reply.

Mr. Mehervaid said this was his case, and he left it in his Worship's hands.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said: There is absolutely no evidence before me, except Mr. Mehervaid's word, to prove intimidation or the use of criminal force, to justify me in putting the Iranee on his defence. The other evidence showed that the Iranee told the coolies not to remove the things; and they went away. Mr. Mehervaid's evidence regarding the charges is far from satisfactory. He is a pleader, who practises as a medical man at times, and from what has been deposed is a bad paymaster. No doubt some altercation did arise owing to that circumstance between him and the Iranee regarding the rent for April, but the evidence being insufficient to put the Iranee on his defence I order him to be discharged.

There was also a complaint by Mr. Mehervaid against one Ramjee Tivrekar on a charge of using criminal force. The evidence showed that the defendant twice caught Mr. Mehervaid by the hand and prevented him from going out of his house. He also demanded the wages due by the latter to his daughter Anandi, who had acted for some time as a domestic servant. When Mr. Mehervaid refused to pay the money on the ground that she had not completed service for the month, defendant had threatened to have his bones broken by a gang of ruffians. Three witnesses were examined in support of the complaint.

The Magistrate remarked, the defendant was an ignorant man who perhaps thought he had a right to stop the doctor who owed him money on account of his daughters wages, and his Worship thought the justice of the case would be met by his being fined one rupee.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

At the Bombay Gymkhana Pavilion the drawing for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has been held. The details are published below together with the dates arranged for the games in the first and second rounds :—

Govt Telegraph	Bye		Tu 19
R. A. Colaba	..		Cooperage
21st Bombay Infantry..	..		Wed 20
Royal Scots	..		Cooperage
17th Bombay Infantry.	..		Tu 19
Pioneers	..		Oval
Stafford Regt	Fri 21		
Cathedl Old Boys "A"..	Cooperage		
Elphinstone College ...	Mon 18		
Bombay Gymkhana ...	Cooperage		
Cathedl Old Boys "B"..	Fri 21		
The Buffs	Oval		
Esplanade Wanderers..	Mon 18		
Oxford Li Band	Oval		
19th Bombay Infantry.	Bye		Wed 20
Stafford E & F Co's ...	..		Oval
B'bay Educatn Society	..		Th 21
63rd Battery R F A ...	..		Cooperage
20th Bombay Infantry.	..		Th 21
1st Inf Hyd'bad Contgt	..		Oval

MOONLIGHT CONCERT.

A WELL attended and very enjoyable concert was held last evening at the Bandstand in aid of the Afghan Memorial Church Organ Fund. A pleasing and attractive programme was contributed to by the following ladies and gentlemen :—Mrs. Ernst and Mrs. Chidley, Messrs Thomas, Bryning, Defrece, and Clark, and Private Munro of the Royal Scots. By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgkinson the Band of the Prince of Wales' North Staffordshire Regiment attended, and discoursed selections of music during the evening. A pleasing feature of their programme was the selection : "Marching thro' Georgia," in which the bugles and drums under Mr. J. Gander, B.M., combined with Mr. Seymour Dove, was responsible for the arrangements which were in every way admirable.

THE post of coroner is in itself not a very attractive one. The emoluments attaching to the office, however, are apparently attractive. For the Manchester City Coronership, now vacant, there were twenty-six applicants, including 16 doctors (of whom 6 had also legal qualifications), 4 barristers, 2 solicitors, 2 deputy-coroners, and one coroner. The Town Hall Committee has recommended the appointment of D. O'Doherty, a member of the City Council.

RANJITSINGHJI AS A FOOTBALL CRITIC

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE CUP FINAL.

I had never seen a Cup Final until Saturday, says R. S. Ranjitsinghi in the "Daily Express" although I played both Soccer and the Rugby game up at Cambridge. I was asked by Spedex to give some of my impressions of the game, and for once wander out of my path as a cricket writer, and tread on the ground of criticism of a game at which I have never posed—or been posed—as an expert.

So much will be written, as announced, I expect, by that good critic, Mr. J. J. Bentley, about the great Cup final that little remains to be said except that backers of Derby County knew after five minutes play that they were on the wrong horse

A well-known football writer describe the game at a later stage as one which facilitated description—one could take a clear strong line about it. It certainly was a disappointing game and the fact of thousands leaving it for the more cheerful delights of the varieties of the Palace or to have drinks before the second half had been under way twenty-five minutes indicated in the surest way its lack of attractiveness.

I journeyed down to Sydenham in company with my friend, C. B. Fry, who last year was present at the final in the capacity of a player and not that of a mere spectator. We discussed Mr. Bentley's forecast of the match, and Fry asked me which of the rival teams Mr. Bentley had given as winner.

Derby County, said I.

Then I shouldn't be at all surprised to see Bury win, was his reply; for last year when Mr. Bentley selected Southampton as his favourite we suffered a defeat.

Mr. Bentley is an excellent judge, but one whose prophecies have been unfortunate. Mr. Bentley is a fine sportsman, however, and it occurs to me as being quite possible that he may have chosen Derby as the winning side in order to bring luck to the Lancastrians, with whom his sympathies are doubtedly lay.

Bury's surprising superiority lay in their rushes, in the fine combination of their forwards, and in the superb defence of their backs. On the other hand, the Derby County forwards lacked combination, and were not nearly as quick on to the ball as their opponents. It was nothing less than a great disaster for them and to the spectators when after the second goal had been scored their goalkeeper was disabled and had to leave the field. It quite marred any chance of a finish, as the unexpected may happen at any game.

The best play for the losers was undoubtedly that of their captain, A. Goodall, who played a sound game for his side. The Bury forwards were always on the ball, and they completely nonplussed the opposing backs. Initiative was their strong point throughout. With the Derby players it was otherwise and generally speaking their passing was hopelessly erratic.

The heading of the Derby men was superior to that of their opponents, but an exception must be made in favour of McEwen, the left back of the Bury team who showed the finest football in the match. The first two points scored were fluky, and to a degree the result of luck but in the remainder of the second moiety it was a procession. Indeed it is not too much to say that but for the determination of the Bury representatives to keep unbroken their fine record of having no point scored against them in Cup contests the ultimate margin of goals could have been far larger.

This passive attitude of the Bury men gave the Derby forwards a look-in in the closing stages of the game for the visitors who had hitherto completely outclassed their antagonists on more than one occasion actually endangered their own goal by relinquishing the forcing tactics with which they had started the game.

When all was over, the Cup and medals were presented by that grand sportsman Lord Kinnaird an ornament to the game of football who disarms that jeering criticism which I am afraid some of our friends—yours and mine—throw at the game where professionalism rules. Lord Kinnaird said the right thing at the right time in congratulating Bury, and his thought that the victors would sympathise with the losers found many a responsive echo round the pavilion. The speaker also drew attention to the extraordinary fact that Bury had gone all through the competition without having a single goal scored against them.

Mr. H. W. Lawson, the Parliamentary candidate for Bury, proposed, and Sir Thomas Poe seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord Kinnaird. The seconder said Derby County would go on pluckily trying, despite disappointments, until they won the Cup.

"THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FETISH."

MR. R. C. LEHMANN, in the May "Pall Mall Magazine, discusses "Men in the Making." He institutes certain comparisons between the young Englishman and the young American, and says if England is to "wake up," she might do worse than employ a part of her vigilance in the inquiry whether her great public schools, with all their proud record for the formation of character and the inculcation of manliness and honour, have done their duty by the minds of the great mass of average boys committed to their care. "They can produce their scholars, they can make their boys solid in constitution and famous for integrity. Why do they not devote more of their energy" to the elementary education of the ordinary boy? In education the ordinary American Mr. Lehmann, asserts, beats the English boy out of sight. There can be no comparison between the two: The English Public School boy, even after he has spent a year or two, or has gone so far as to take a pass degree at a University, is one of the most profoundly ignorant creatures on the face of the earth. Try him in the most ordinary subjects. Of geography he knows only as much as he may have gathered by collecting postage-stamps; with English literature he is not even on terms of distant politeness; as often as not he refuses to submit to the conventions of spelling, and the style of composition of his letters would make a housemaid smile. . . The modern history, whether of his own country or of the world in general, is a sealed book to him. Boys go through their schools, pass their examinations at Oxford or Cambridge by dint of cramming, and "then they are "on your hands like a steel blade of the finest temper but without either point or edge, and with this additional peculiarity, that the time is past when point and edge can be profitably added. The American system at school and at college, in Mr. Lehmann's opinion, "gets a tighter hold on the average lad and forces him to take larger doses of of the unpalatable food of information" than does the English system; I do not suppose for a moment that the American has by nature and inheritance a more powerfully furnished or a more alert mind than the Englishman. If you were to take samples of the boys of a dozen different nationalities, I guarantee you would find them all strongly averse to school, not favourably disposed to amateurs, and all anxious to read no books and do no lessons for the longest possible period of each day. But the result of the American way of dealing with the boys is to counteract this natural tendency, In England it is far too often developed and encouraged. Defenders of our system talk of public-school tone as of some quality which only the public school boy can secure. Mr. Lehmann could show any number of specimens of public-school boys who had nothing of the much-talked-of tone about them except tender memories of evasions of duty, frequent swishings, and rough and disagreeable manners. The sending away from home to a boarding-school of boys of tender age is strongly condemned by Mr. Lehmann: Why should it be considered essential for a mere baby (for a boy of eight or nine is nothing more) to be taken away from the tender care of his parents, entrusted to total strangers, and subdued by regulations of which he cannot realise the cogency even when his masters are most impressive as to their necessity? It is an unnatural and necessarily, an unhealthy system. It reverse the natural order of things and makes those who are distant strangers into the nearest protectors of the little human waif. Mr. Lehmann cannot think of a single argument worthy of a moment's consideration that can be urged in favour of this plan of "premature exile."

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS vs. NORTH STAFFORDS.

IN view of the approaching Aga Khan Hockey Tournament considerable interest was evinced last evening in a game in which the Cathedral Old Boys met the team of the North Staffords. The maidan was lined with a larger crowd than has been seen there this season. The first half was very evenly contested, and there were some exciting passages, the score at the interval being two goals each. In the second half the forwards of the Old Boys proved much too fast for the soldiers, and by excellent play they put on three more goals, the result of the game being :—Cathedral Old Boys 5 goals, North Staffords 2 goals.

A FINANCE Department, Government of India, letter of April 29th to the Comptroller and Auditor General, now authorises the issue, at par, of transfer receipts for remittance by the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, as in the case of remittances to this Fund under the orders of July, 1901. This concession has already been made to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

PROSPECTS OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

THE SOCCER CUP FINAL.

COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

So far as can be seen Yorkshire's chances of again winning the championship are as good as ever. There can be very little doubt that the true secret of Yorkshire's brilliant successes lies not so much in their batting strength, but in their bowling backed up by magnificent fielding. It is pretty safe to say that if the championship is to be wrested from them this year some of the counties will have to show marked improvement in the latter all-important department. Fine bowler as he is, Rhodes would never meet with the success he does unless he knew that every man in the field possessed a safe pair of hands. The same bowlers at last season—Rhodes, Haigh and Hirst—will be available this, and if one of them happens to fail, the others are sure to do the needful. Mr. F. S. Jackson may not play as often as before. The absence of Mr. T. L. Taylor is bound to make a deal of difference to the batting strength of the champions, for on a sticky wicket this batsman is probably one of the best, if not the best in England. It is to be hoped that Irving Washington who has been dangerously ill will have sufficiently recovered to take his place regularly in the team. John Tunnicliffe, who for many a year has done yeoman service for his county, has selected the match against Lancashire, commencing on August Bank Holiday for his benefit. No professional playing more thoroughly deserves a "bumper," and it is to be sincerely hoped that this fixture will be favoured with fine weather. Notts had four men to thank last season for their third position in the championship table—Shrewsbury, Iremonger, A. O. Jones and Wass. The outstanding feature was, of course, the magnificent form displayed by Arthur Shrewsbury who in twenty-nine innings had an average of over 52 and this on wickets that were anything but favourable to the batsmen. It is to be hoped that Shrewsbury's illness, which to-day is reported to be off a serious character, will not keep him out of the field this summer. With this batsman in anything like the same form and Wass meeting with the same amount of success as he did last season Notts ought to have a pretty successful year. John Gunn was right off colour last summer in batting and met with only moderate success as a bowler. An improvement in his form may be looked for this season. Young G. Gunn gave promise of turning into a really first-class bat and he is pretty certain to find a more regular place in the team. The Hon. M. Herbert who assisted his county once or twice last summer is also likely to be called on more often.

Mr. A. C. Maclaren will again captain the Lancashire team, and with Messrs. R. H. Spooner and H. G. Garnett playing more regularly the batting of the side should be quite up to the average. Tyldesley, now that he has recovered from the operation on his leg, is sure to make lots of runs, as well as save them. Two new bowlers will be tried, Heap, a slow lefthander, from Lowerhouse, and Grimson, who bowls right hand medium pace. A trial will also probably be given to Blomeley, a wicket-keeper who is thought a great deal of in the Oldham district. The match with Essex on July 23, 24, and 25, will be set apart for the joint benefit of Charles Smith and Willie Cattell. There can be very little doubt, that taken all round, Maclaren will have under him a very formidable side, and it would not be surprising to find the county higher up the championship table than last year. The Warwickshire committee are to be congratulated on the fact that the club is free from debt, for no less than £2,500 was raised by a special appeal during the winter for this purpose. The same side as did duty last season will assist their county again. The players have been putting in plenty of practice lately on an indoor pitch under the supervision of William Attewell, so that they will all be thoroughly fit when the season begins. The loss of G. Gill, who has gone to his native county of Leicester, may make a good deal of difference to Somerset's prospects. Last season Gill, although not used as a bowler so much as the previous season, made considerable advance as a batsman and finished up fourth in the averages. With this one exception, however, all the old players will be available. Much is expected of Hardy, a medium-pace left-hand bowler, who was once at the Oval, and who qualified in June. If he turns out anything like as good as another ex-Surreyite—Len Braund—he will, indeed, be an acquisition. The county is sadly in need of another first class bowler. At Worcester Mr. H. K. Foster will again captain the side. With the exception of Bannister all last season's players will be seen out. The county's bowling strength will be strengthened by three left-hand bowlers—Keene, Solly, and H. Wilson, who become qualified. A county that as likely as not will be found holding a better position in the championship table than heretofore is Derbyshire. The inclusion of C. A. Ollivierre last year made a considerable difference to the batting strength of the side, for although he only played nine innings he scored 363, giving an average of just over 40. Mr. A. E. Lowton again "skippers" the side and with this batsman and E. M. Ashcroft, G. Curgenven, and L. G. Wright showing the same form as last year, the side should do well. The programme includes the same eight counties as last season with the exception that Lancashire takes Worcestershire's place.

Leicestershire had anything but a good season last year, for of the nineteen county matches played they only won two. Though they lost only four, the majority of the thirteen drawn games were in favour of their opponents. A big improvement on this form, however, is likely to be seen during the summer, for in addition to George Gill, the ex-Somerset cricketer, V. F. S. Crawford, who has succeeded Mr. F. C. Toone as assistant secretary, will play regularly. Last summer 'V. F. S.' when playing for Surrey, scored 827 runs in county games, and had an average of over thirty, while in all matches he scored over eleven hundred runs. If he shows anything like the same form when playing for the county of his birth it should make a big difference to Leicestershire's position in the table. Gill, too, is sure to be of great use, for although not a great bat, he is always capable of making runs in his own style just when they are wanted, and besides, he can bowl a bit. Altogether, the outlook for Leicester is decidedly rosy. At one time it appeared probable that Gloucestershire would have to do without the service of G. L. Jessop, business duties taking him north, but fortunately for the western shire Mr. Jessop will again captain the team. How they would get along without him it is difficult to imagine. The "smiter" was the only member of the team last year to score over 1,000 runs. He headed the batting averages with 34·96 and practically finished at the head of affairs in the bowling department, for only T. Langdon and C. L. Townsend, who captured five and nine wickets respectively, had better averages. Business will prevent Mr. Townsend assisting his county to any extent. Unless a marked improvement is shown by the team all round it is very doubtful whether they will succeed in gaining a better position than last season. If only Hampshire could play their strongest team throughout the whole season they would surely finish nearer the top of the table than the bottom, as was their fate last year. Mr. E. M. Spear captains the side this year, vice Mr. Robson. Hampshire's prospects are bright, for Captain Greig, Major R. M. Poore and E. I. M. Barrett are all likely to be available. Then there is A. J. L. Hill, who in eight matches last year scored over 300 runs, while if W. H. B. Evans, the old Malvern boy, who is now in residence at Oxford, plays regularly the side, from a batting point of view, will indeed be a formidable one. Llewellyn, who headed both the batting and bowling averages last season, returns from South Africa, where he has been all the winter, in time for the wars. The latter will find H. Heseltine Pritchard a useful assistant in the bowling department. There is certainly every prospect of Hampshire having a much more successful season than was their lot last year.

To account for the poorness of the football—on one side—at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon it is necessary to consider the unfortunate circumstances in which the Derby County team

found itself on the eve of the final. The story of accidents which have befallen Derby County players of late reads rather like an account of football in America. Easter-time was a particularly unfortunate period. Bloomer who had been absent from the team for a long time nursing an injured knee, made a re-appearance on Good Friday at Newcastle, and was so badly kicked on the ankle that he could not be chosen for the Cup final. A. Goodall, who did actually play, had a dislocated ankle bone on Easter Monday. Leckie, who might have been chosen, injured his knee, and Morris went to London with a limt caused by a kick at Middlesbrough. Fryer, the goalkeeper, was also in the doctor's hands. It was with doubt that he was chosen to play on Saturday. He was not sound and his breakdown was therefore not surprising. All these mishaps placed Derby at a disadvantage, and it was small wonder to findthat very few people—less than 1,500 felt confident enough in their chances to travel from Derby to London to see the game. But it must not be gathered from this array of Derby's misfortunes that these were the sole factors in deciding the issue of the day. That would be not only unfair, but also unjust to the merits of the Bury players. Tue Cup final was won by Bury on merits, and won in such a fashion that everybody who saw the game felt convinced that Derby County even with Bloomer to help it would have had no more chance of getting the cup on this visit to the Crystal Palace than it had on two previous occasions.

There had been much warning that the Derby forward line would be the faster and probably the cleverer. But the Derby forwards were hopelessly beaten. If they were sharp on the ball the Bury men were sharper. They showed at times fine powers of passing, but the best of their passing seemed to be anticipated by smart bits on the opposing side, and when it was necessary to take the ball away from a Derby man's toes the Bury players appeared able to achieve their purpose in no time. There were only rare occasions when the Bury defence was besieged, so well did Thorpe and his two colleagues do their work, and Ross, who did many fine things, certainly saved the Bury goal at its most vulnerable moment. That was in the second half, when the Derby men were sparting. In a scramble in front of goal the ball went between the legs of one of the Bury backs, and it would most certainly have gone over the line if Ross had not shot forward and hooked it away. Monteyth, the goalkeeper, took the few shots that were fired at him with any deliberation with great calmness, and he was generally cheered for his avoidance of difficulties when at the end of the game Derby were fighting hard to score just one goal. The Bury team were never fully extended. Training at Lytham had brought them into excellent trim, and they played at a great pace during the successful scoring of the second half. That half was, of course, spoiled by these frequently recurring fouls which appear to be inevitable with the "one-back game," but many will remember as perhaps the most delightful incident of that portion of the game the scoring of two goals by clever dribbling movements from the very centre of the field. Both these goals were obtained while Fryer was off the field, and they proved that, however good a back is Morris, Fryer's substitute, he is scarcely a reliable man to leave in charge of goal. There are some interesting points about this second victory of Bury in the competition for the Cup. They have had no goal scored against them in any of the Cup ties, and they have won the final by the most decisive score yet recorded, beating the record of six goals to one which the Blackburn Rovers made against Sheffield Wednesday some twelve years ago. The only team that has ever before won the distinction of securing the Cup without having a goal scored against it was the Preston North End team of 1889. In a very different sense the achievements of Derby County are equally remarkable. This is their third failure in the final for the Cup, and six times they have been in semifinals. It is not a little curious that in both the previous finals their defeat was decisive, although not nearly so heavy as Saturday's.

The attendance at the final on Saturday is officially returned at 63,102. This is a smaller return than there has been made since 1896, and less by a few thousands than that which saw Bury defeat Southampton by four goals to none in 1900. Concerning the interest which is taken in the Cup ties, a calculation has been made this year of the amounts which have been paid for admission. The aggregate number of people who saw the first round was 241,323, and the "gates" were worth £9,736. Five replayed matches brought an addition of £4,159. The subsequent rounds up to and including the semi-finals brought the grand total up to 679,457 admissions, and these represented a money value of £28,706. The Football Association takes 5 per cent. of this money, and the rest is divided amongst the clubs concerned. The championship of the Association League will remain open until next Saturday, Sheffield Wednesday have finished their programme, and their total number of points is 42. Sunderland, with one match in hand, are one point behind, and the match in which all interest is now centred is that which Sunderland have to play at Newcastle next Saturday. The wish will be general that Newcastle United in this match will do their very best to win, and thus to remove all suggestion of Sunderland getting the League Championship "by arrangement." It is not supposed that any clubs make definite business arrangements in matters of this kind, but in past seasons there has certainly been slackening in the play of strong clubs opposed to weak clubs at the end of the season, more particularly when the weak club has been a neighbour in danger of going down to the Second Division. The result of Saturday's game between Newcastle United and Blackburn Rovers suggests that Sunderland will have, however, no difficult task to accomplish. The Rovers, of course, had everything to gain by victory on Saturday, and they played their very hardest. Their reward is that they remain just inside the First Division, and Grimsby, with whom the Blackburn team has had a long struggle, will go down. There is a scheme on foot to burden the already crowded Association football season with a county championship competition. It has proceeded from Kent, and a meeting of county representatives was held in London on Saturday. All who where present did not agree as to the expediency of the Kent proposal. Professional clubs, it is thought, have already more than enough calls upon them. If the county championship were likely to encourage amateur clubs its establishment might be encouraged, but if it is to lead to bickerings as to the choice of players between county administrative committees and the managers of professional clubs it were better dropped altogether. The proposal is to be considered more fully at a meeting in May.

THE Kew Bridge, which the King and Queen are to open on the 20th of this month, is now rapidly nearing completion, and on the Middlesex side a small portion is already available for traffic. When one remembers the old, saddle-back bridge, with its roadway just wide enough for two vehicles, while pedestrians had to go single file along its absurdly narrow pavements, the change that has been wrought will be welcomed as an immense improvement. There is now a fine breadth of roadway, with pavements on each side on which the crowds can march comfortably seven abreast, and in place of the steep climbing to surmount the bridge that is no more, the hollows at each end have been filled up, so that the new bridge practically extends in a gentle slope from the tramway on the Middlesex side down to the middle of Kew Green on the Surrey side.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

NATIVE STATES AND THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

AN IMPERIAL RESERVE.

ALL who were at the great Durbar lately held at Delhi, and who witnessed the review of the troops of the Native States, cannot fail a "Pioneer" correspondent thinks, to have been struck with the variety and extent of the Empire. An Empire composed indeed of strange parts, but if it could only be welded into a properly organised machine, what an irresistible force it might be made.

We speak of this great Empire with pride:—we point to the spirit of loyalty and devotion which, we believe, animates most of our feudatories and which brought them together at Delhi: but we do not take sufficient advantage of this spirit, and do not make the Empire anything like as united and as powerful for protection as it might be made. At one time it was the fashion to think of the armies of Native States with feelings of scorn or distrust, and the Government discountenanced any wish on the part of a Native Chief to improve his troops. Happily such feelings have passed away, and the generous offers of Native Princes to help in the defence of the Empire have been appreciated.

So long as distrust or suspicion lingered, on one side or the other, there could be no hope of unity. One of the best measures ever taken by the Imperial Government was the acceptance of the offers made by Native Chiefs to contribute in some way or other towards the defence of the Empire. The Imperial Service Troops have been organised and brought in many instances to a high state of efficiency. Every credit is due to the British Officers who have been apointed to help the Native Chiefs in this matter:—they have rightly done their best to make these troops thoroughly efficient and the result on the whole is most creditable to all concerned. Certainly all have done well when the opportunity offered, whether on the Frontier, in China or to Somaliland.

But one cannot help thinking this willingness of the Native Chiefs to participate, in the defence of the Empire is

NOT BEING WORKED ON THE RIGHT

lines. In the first place these troops represent but a fraction of the strength of the Native State in each case, but the expense of maintaining them is a large share of the revenue. The Native Chief himself feels he has no real authority over them; the Native State is saddled with a large expenditure annually for their maintenance, and excepting perhaps in the case of those States who have wisely devoted their efforts to maintaining a transport corps, the Native State gets no benefit from it all. In fact there is reason to believe that in some States the whole thing is looked upon as simply a tax on the State. If such feelings are allowed to germinate, they will be fatal to the object all have in view; they will make the Native Chiefs detest the name of Imperial Service, and to regret the day when in the flush of Imperial ardour they came forward with such enthusiastic and generous offers of help; and the amount spent in maintaining these troops will be an excuse for not spending in other ways for the benefit of the State. Moreover those Native States who have not joined, will be

MORE LIKELY THAN EVER TO HOLD ALOOF.

The present system has no elasticity and no reserve and is, there is reason to believe, not in sympathy with most of the Native Chiefs. Is there any other way then in which advantage may be taken of the feelings of loyalty which undoubtedly exist—measures which shall be more congenial to the Native Chiefs themselves and at the same time shall really and to the unity and power of the Empire? I believe there is. In the first place instead of having such a highly trained body of troops, which after all are seldom likely to be required—and are few in number—it is suggested that a sort of Militia should be maintained, all the able-bodied men of the State being induced to pass through a short term of service of one or two years, sufficient to give them some idea of discipline and elementary training, and to form a Reserve. They should be well kept and paid so as to make them join willingly. The numbers with the colours being fewer, the expense would be less A certain number, according to the population should every year be allowed to return to their homes, if they wished to do so, or should be employed in the local army of the Chief; or in various public department and offices of the State which would then be put to no extra expense and would get better trained men.

At present in every Native State, there is a large body of hangers on who do nothing whatever, and a considerable number who are employed as police, or in local forces or under district officials; they have no idea of discipline and no desire to do anything. All these characters would be a positive source of weakness in time of need: whereas, if they could be brought into the meshes of the Militia they might be made of some use and be a credit to the State.

A register should be kept of all who have passed through the ranks—so that they could be readily mobilised at any moment, and instead of a few men, highly trained and organised, the State would in a few years be able to mobilise a force of probably ten times the number, not qualified it is true for fighting in line with our own troops, but sufficiently so for guarding their own territory or our lines of communications; or to hold places from which our own troops had been sent forward, and who in a very short time, if well armed, could hold their own under all ordinary circumstances. In fact, here we should have a large Imperial Reserve. Some of the irregular cavalry might be well employed in cutting the communication of any enemy who ventured too far, and would isolate an invading army in a very short time. But the main duty of these local Militia forces would be to guard their own territories and to preserve intact all interior lines of communication in or near their own States. Their own interest, and the local knowledge they would possess would eminently fit them for such work.

A REGULAR SCHEME MIGHT BE DRAWN OUT

shewing the particular duty expected of each State,—adapted to the number and character of the force it could muster, and to local conditions. The Native State should be encouraged to keep up its own transport for this force, and to arrange locally for all the necessary supplies, (except ammunition, which could be supplied by Government as required). This would relieve the Imperial Government of anxiety on these points, and the local transport might, when not actually required by the State, be of great help to the Imperial Government.

Occasionally this force should be mobilised and tested to see if it was really efficient to meet an imaginary invading force or to guard certain positions. These Reserves should be allotted centres or certain points at which to mobilise, and be taught where and how to act on the defensive or attack. The local knowledge every man would have of his comrades and of the adjacent country would be an immense advantage: local problems being carefully considered and worked out under the General Officers Commanding the nearest Divisions.

Unless some scheme of this sort is worked out in time of peace, it will be too late to attempt it if the actual need arises. What is wanted is some scheme which shall receive the hearty co-operation of the Native Chiefs and all under them.

This can only be secured by making them all feel that while they are guarding their own homes they really are sharing in the defence of the Empire; that the expense which is being incurred in training or keeping up this Reserve is money spent in their State and is of,

SOME REAL BENEFIT TO THE STATE,

and that every man knows his post and what is expected of him in the time of danger. At present they do not know and do not care. If properly organised, these local forces might become an Imperial Reserve—each quota complete with its transport—so that if Government at any time wanted men, the Native States could put forward a large body at a few hours notice. If a portion of the Imperial Army could be made a territorial one, there is no reason why the men of any particular State, after passing through short training allotted to, should not be drafted, if they wished it, on to the battalion to which the State was linked in the Imperial Army.

The man would be among their own comrades, and the pensions they would then earn would help to make the recruitment of the battalion more easy, and the appeal to the Imperial Army by such Reserves might be made of great use. The object in view would be to draw together the component parts of the Empire, each in its own sphere and in conformity with local conditions, and to make them more efficient than they now are, and to open out, to those who care to follow it, a career in the military services of the Empire. The Reserve would be a compact local force ready and able to defend their homes, and by combination with the Imperial forces strong enough to give a good account of any invading or disturbing force. The local officers of the

PROPOSED IMPERIAL RESERVE,

as the force might be aptly named, would be the young nobles of the State, who should receive a certain amount of training, and would come with all the traditions of their respective clans, knowing and being known by their own men, over whom they would have an influence no stranger could ever hope to exert. Many of these young men are longing for such an opportunity, and are simply going to the bad from sheer want of something to do. At present the nobles of every State are obliged by the rules of their own State to contribute mounted men or infantry towards the defence of the State, so it would not be expecting more from them than they are bound to contribute now but as a rule it is done in a very irregular way. As regards Rajputana at all events it would not be expecting anything new; the history of the Rajputs is full of instances of heroism and good service performed for the Mogul Emperors, not in defence of their own territories, but in all parts of India, and even in Afghanistan. Raja Man Singh of Jaipur was one of the great Akbar's best generals; and as a commander of seven thousand was of higher rank than any Mahomedan Officer. He did good service in the Punjab and Kabul. In A. D. 1592 he completely crushed the power of the Afghan who had rebelled. It was the body of Rajput horsemen devoted to the person of Mahabat that enabled him to do a bold stroke. Mahabat was summoned to join the Emperor as the latter was marching with his army towards Kabul. He came attended by 5,000 Rajput horsemen, but on his arrival was told he could not see the Emperor. Seeing that his disgrace was resolved on, he determined to avert it by a stroke of unparalleled audacity. He waited until the Emperor's troops had crossed the Jhelum; and when Jehangir himself was about to follow, he suddenly secured the passage of the river with a part of his Rajputs, whilst with the rest he seized the Emperor's person. The Moghul Emperors knew how to call such spirit forth; shall we allow it to smoulder away, until nothing is left but an effete and lifeless mass. Owing to the growth of the Empire, and its liability to be attacked at any point, it is necessary that

EVERY PART SHOULD BE ABLE TO HOLD ITS OWN

at least; while the Imperial Army should be available to concentrate quickly and defend the part attacked, or to strike a counter blow. Whether it would be possible to reduce the cost of the peace establishment of the Imperial Army as a consequence of having a permanent territorial Reserve, as suggested by H. H. the Aga Khan (see Pioneer dated the 27th February, 1903,) in a remarkable speech before the Viceregal Council, is doubtful but there is no question that, as he says, it would be a great political expediency to open honourable careers to the younger members of the ruling families; for to permanently exclude all the upper classes of British India from ever serving their Emperor in the defence of their own country is incompatible with those principles of justice and generosity which have all along been accepted as determining the character of British rule in India. The Imperial Service Cadet Corps is no doubt intended to meet this objection—how far it will do so, remains to be seen. H. H. the Aga Khan contends, I think rightly that the Rulers of Native States, representatives of ancient and warlike dynasties, in whom the cherished traditions of a chequered past are still preserved,

PRECLUDED FROM TAKING THEIR LEGITIMATE PLACE

in the defence of this great Empire. He is right in not wishing any additional expense to be incurred, as the princes feel it to be too great already, but he adds when a large irregular force is maintained by the various Rulers and a large expenditure is incurred, it is clearly to the welfare of both the Imperial and feudatory Governments to bring this armed but practically wasted force not only to the highest standard of efficiency, but also to bring it within the system of Imperial defence. He is right, too, that such reorganised troops of each Native State should wear the uniforms of their own State, and carry the colours of their Chief and all the traditional emblems associated with each princely house, for they have glorious records of the past. The Chiefs moreover, he adds, would be able to command the allegiance of the troops not merely as rulers but as the Honorary Commandants, and such an arrangement would greatly enhance the dignity and prestige of the several Chiefs.

It certainly would add to their self-respect to feel that they and their forces really were part of the Imperial Army; not a non-descript rabble as many now are H. H. the Aga Khan concludes his speech with these words,—"Is it too much to hope that the spirit of loyalty and devotion which was so evident in the direct ceremony at Delhi may live for ever in India as an active force in our system of Imperial defence, and out of it may come a greater military power under the control of the Imperial Government than at present." These are remarkable words.

It was on reading these sentiments that the writer has been led to make the above remarks. There may be difference of opinion as to how the present state of the Imperial Service is to be remedied. Most people who have given any attention to the subject are convinced, it is not on right lines at present. Perhaps the Native Chiefs themselves might be asked. One cannot believe but that the Government would welcome any measures that could be carried out with the cordial co-operation of the Native Chiefs, and which would add to the stability of the Empire of which we all are justly proud.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE,

MAY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne Interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Military Telegraph line erected between Berbera and Bohotle in British Somaliland with intermediate.

Offices at Bihendala Buras Garrers and upper sheik.

Telegrams are accepted from India via Bombay Aden at following rates:—

Prevate Rs. 2-2-0 per word

State Rs. 2-1-0 per word

An addition of annas two for telegrams from Burma in both cases.

There is no lines between Aden and Berbera.

Telegrams will pass over the gap by best means available. They are subject to delay and Censorship, and can only be accepted at Senders risk.

Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.

Cutting communication with St Vincent and Barbadces.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th May 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	—	0	— a m	—	—
Teheran	12	1	15 p m	1	33
Suez	12	2	55 p m	—	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 12th May 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	37	0	3
" Karachi	0	23	0	3
" Madras	0	55	0	3

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, MAY 6.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left (outwards) this evening.

The same Companys's teamer Mansora left (homeward) this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 10,

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin (extra) left here this morning and is due to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Saturday.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kinshin Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 12th instant.

The Florio-Rubattin Company's steamer Ischia left Hongkong for Bombay on the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The slight tingling and cooling effects are simply delicious. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is on front of label.

THE EDUCATION OF THE FUTURE.

The English public schools have during the last few years been subject to a searching and vigorous criticism for their anti quated methods, their lack of seriousness, their cult of athleticism, and their general detachment from the strenuous life of a modern community. But they get a crumb of comfort in the interesting letter which Mr. E. B. Sargant, the indefatigable organiser of education in the new Colonies of South Africa, contributes to the Times. Mr. Sargant reverses for the time-being the point of view of the English critic. He is living in a community where the modern virtues are pushed to excess. The British coloniser in South Africa has no lack of force and energy, nor does he pursue ornamental literary studies to the exclusion of practical aims. With him at all events, the business instinct and the desire for wealth stand in no need of special cultivation. What he does need and would profit by is some infusion of the public spirit and of the tone and temper which the best kind of public school diffuses. It is impossible to create such schools in a new country; but why, asks Mr. Sargant, should not the English public schools take up the work and, following the example of the religious Orders of the Church of Rome, found teaching communities which shall bear their name and carry on their tradition in these new countries? To put it concretely, why should not Eton or Winchester or Westminster have settlements in South Africa which should be in touch with the parent foundations, be called by their name, be even to a certain extent governed by them, with due regard of course to the different local conditions? The colleges at Oxford and Camboridge to which these schools are joined might also come into the movement, and with the aid of the Rhodes foundation there might thus be provided the education ladder of which we hear so much. It is a very interesting idea, and if the public schools could be induced to take it up, they also no doubt would benefit largely by being brought into contact with a new kind of life and by the necessity of dealing with the special problems of a commercial country. Money is, as usual, the immediate obstacle. The movement, like many others, awaits its pious founder. But here, certainly is a chance for a rich man who desires the expansion of his old school, and if the Rhodes Trustees should have any surplus after providing their scholarships, they may very well consider whether it could be better used than in giving Mr. Sargant's notion a fair trial. As he describes it, it is certainly an Imperial aim. The schools are to breathe the spirit of belief in the high destiny of England and the British race"—a spirit which we may hope will be a finer essence than the present racial sentiment of South Africa. Not less important, they are to train for the service of our daughter-States men as unselfish in their public aims, and as incapable of taking an unfair private advantage of their neighbours, as any that have made England what she is to-day.

By all means, then, let Mr. Sargant's idea have a fair hearing and, if possible, a fair trial. The English public schools with branches all over the Empire would, indeed be very important institutions. One may even conceive an interchange of pupils and teachers between the parents and the daughter-communities. The home Etonian might pass for a term or two to Bloemfontein and the Colonial Etonian come for a term or two to Eton. Lads intending to colonise might begin early and get a part of their education in the Colonies without however, losing touch with the old school and its tradition. We might even in time supplement the scheme with the floating school which is already being started in America, and which Mr. Lehmann describes in the current number of the Pall Mall Magazine. There a certain Lieutenant Harland is building a big ship which is to have all the appurtenances of a school on board and which is to take 250 young Americans round the world, accompanied by "two dozen college professors who will instruct them while at sea in the ordinary routine, and teach them the history and geography, the commerce and the institutions of each country in turn on its own soil. Pupils, we are told in the prospectus of this scheme, will thus obtain a broad view and a comprehensive insight into the world's commerce and the causes that create and control it, which will be extremely useful as an equipment for practicable business affairs. Also, let us hope, they will find something to appeal to the higher faculties as the panorama of the world unfolds before them. But whatever else may happen they ought at least to enjoy themselves and broaden their intelligences. Such is the estimation of the future as it gradually unfolds to our view. Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, each with their Colonial branches and their floating schools to ply between the old country and the Colonies, to send out the English boy and take back the Colonial, would, indeed, be modern and enterprising institutions. No boys in these days will be able to complain that education is dull. These, however, are future developments, and we must be content, at present with wishing well to Mr. Sargant's scheme. "Westminster."

SWEATED SEAMSTRESSES.

THE small earnings and pitiful conditions of many women workers have often been exposed and commented on. But it is well that the subject should be kept to the front, and some facts in this week's "Social Gazette" may be quoted, although they are nothing new. Umbrella-covering is, it seems, often among the badly paid industries. When the nature of the work is considered, the wages are shamefully inadequate. Many home-workers employed on common work were paid only four pence a dozen for sewing umbrella-covers, or at the rate of 1 1-4d. an hour. For sewing a button on the elastic, sewing on the ring, and hemming both ends of the umbrella band, a woman and her daughter were paid 6d. a gross (144 bands). Occasionally they were employed sewing on the buttons only at a wage of 1 1-2d. a gross. It is, it seems, no uncommon thing for home-workers to be paid only eightpence a dozen pairs for seaming cotton hose, although it takes nearly an hour to complete each pair. That is now the work done by hand. A seamstress who seams by machine is frequently paid at a rate which enables her to earn two shillings in a week of sixty working hours. For cutting and creasing the linings for mens cheap pants, punching and working the button-holes, itaping, and tying in dozens, many poor women are paid 2 1-2d. a dozen. Collars are machined in factories by girls who earn about 6s. 6d. a week, the price being ninepence a gross. Even on such small wages the worker is subject to a fine of threepence if she makes a mistake in counting the collars; or if a mistake is made in stitching one collar, money is stopped for a dozen. Lungaree jackets used by mechanics are often made for 2s. 2d. a dozen, fourteen hours' work. Overall trousers bring the worker 1s. 6d. a dozen. Waistcoatmaking is largely done at home. The material is provided by the employer, and the seamstress makes it up with the help of a machine which she has hired at say eightpence a week. For machining, hemming, putting in the pockets, making the button-holes and sewing on the buttons, the worker is frequently paid as little as tenpence. Some of these prices should give food for thought.

DINNER IN AN EASTER EGG.

THE latest freak dinner in New York was that given by Mrs. Arthur B. Proal to thirty-five lady friends. It was an Easter dinner, and the guests sat within an egg, which reached the ceiling of Sherry's ball-room.

Outside of the shell was a farm, where live chickens, ducks and geese clucked, quacked, and hissed, where rabbits hopped and the original agneau de printemp bleated as though he were in pastures green. Pigs and lambs and guinea-pigs roamed at will about the bucolic foreground. Around the walls of the ball-room were scenes representing fields and pastures, where brooks, bridged by rustic spans, flowed through a land of sunshine. Farmhouses and barns were in the distance and far away were windmills and sheds and havricks.

In the centre of this landscape was the egg. The shell, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent, was fashioned on a skeleton of light timber bent to and shape required, and the supports were decorated with green leaves. The table was a perfect oval. It was hollowed in the centre, and within the hollow part were floral decorations which represented the white and yellow of the egg. Daffodils and jonquils formed the yolk, and the outer fringe of white was made up of lilies and canaytuft, and wild flowers. Mrs. Proal sat at the point of the table and her guests all round it.

A band of negro musicians seated on plank benches outside the dining-room of shell, sang plantation melodies. Another surprise came with the first course for the waiters were clad as farm-hands in coloured shirts and overalls and on their heads some of them had wisps of straw. Handsome souvenirs were distributed.—"Westminster."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BURMESE FOOTBALL IN LONDON.

AN ALHAMBRA EXHIBITION.

SOME time ago at the Alhambra the "muddled oafs" of the Metropolis were given an opportunity of seeing how the game of football is played in far-off Burma: the "Moung Toon" trio of native players having been imported for the purpose. The entertainment was not inaptly described on the theatre bills as "Football Extraordinary." Eccentric it certainly is and requiring great skill on the part of the players; but though it might serve as an out-door antidote to ping-pong we hardly think "says Sandows Magazine" it is likely to oust such robust rivals as rugger and soccer. The players at the Alhambra—lean, skinny, brown-bodied Burmans—made a picturesque trio in their pink and white waist cloths and turbans, and skin-tight knickers reaching half-way down the thigh. The ball used is made of wicker, and is circular, in size rather larger than the ordinary ball of string sold in stationers shops hollow and with gaps or holes in its surface. The three players take up their positions on the stage in a semi circle, all facing inwards the principal performer a long and lanky Hindoo occupying the middle place. The ball is flung high into the air and as it descends the player nearest to it suddenly twists himself into position and catches it on his shoulder it rests there for a moment then a slight jerk dislodges it, but ere it can fall to the floor a deft kick sends it flying aloft again. Another player prepares to display his skill. He makes as if to head the ball but at the critical moment dodges and bends his knee, catching it as it drops behind him upon the back of the head. The resilient nature of the wicker causes the ball to rebound vigorously from the muscle and it flies off suddenly at a tangent to the third player. The latter has a difficult task as the ball comes low and at an awkward angle. The first attempt at passing it on falls, and a fall is imminent, but an adroit kick just saves the situation and the skilful player, intercepting the ball as it descends again, shoots it off his knee towards his vis-a-vis. So the game goes on the lithe brown bodies of the players twisting turning wriggling and the hollow ball flying with a succession of sharp clicks from shoulder to knee from knee to heel from heel to elbow. The sole rule seems to be that the ball must not be allowed to touch the ground.

A second part of the entertainment consisted of an exhibition by the principal player of the trio of what may be termed body juggling with large glass balls. The performance was certainly a clever one the balls being rolled and jerked about the body in a most astonishing manner. Perhaps the most remarkable feat was that in which a ball resting against the ear upon the right shoulder and a similar one poised upon the instep of the outstretched left foot were made at a single jerk, to exchange places: the accidental smashing of a few in the preliminary attempts serving to emphasise the skill required. Burmese football it would seem is a game of pure skill with a minimum—as might be expected in a country where cycling Rajahs employ menials to do the pedalling for them—of exercise. Constant practice in the back garden might produce for the enthusiast a fair proficiency; but save as a means of training the eye (for which purpose it is to be excellent) and requiring a certain amount of alertness and resource the game has not much to recommend it into European eyes.

WELLINGTON AND BLUCHER.

GERMAN HISTORIAN'S DISCOVERIES.

"The History of the Circumstances Which Led up to the Battle of Waterloo" is the title of a book just published by Julius von Pflugk Harttung, the well-known historian of the Napoleonic wars. The book has caused a great sensation in military quarters, for it overthrows all German versions regarding the want of cooperation between the Duke of Wellington and Field-Marshal Blucher. In the military historical survey of those events given by the German General staff and German historian accusations have been made against the Duke of Wellington, who was charged with having been the cause of Blucher losing the Battle of Ligny two days before Waterloo. Wellington, they say, had promised his assistance, but did not keep his promise. The charges of the historians of the German general staff are, as known, chiefly based on the allegations of General Gneisenau, the chief of Blucher's general staff, who reproached the Duke with intentionally breaking his word. Professor Pflugk Harttung now proves in his work that all these aspersions are utterly baseless, in that the Duke of Wellington was entirely innocent of Blucher's defeat.

Professor Harttung points out, on the basis of documents, letters, and diaries, that Blucher and Gneisenau acted on their own initiative in beginning the Battle of Ligny without previously communicating with the Duke of Wellington, who under the circumstances could not possibly have known that the Germans were going to attack Napoleon on that day. Professor Harttung shows that whilst Blucher always kept on good terms with the Duke, General Gneisenau hated him, chiefly because it was Wellington who at the Viennese Congress opposed Prussian claims. Gneisenau and Blucher were evidently desirous of striking a great blow against Napoleon without any assistance, in order to show what they could do. They therefore embarked on the Battle of Ligny without properly communcating with the Duke of Wellington and before General von Bulow with his corps had joined them. Had they gained the battle it would have been Blucher and Gneisenau who alone had averted the new danger arising from the Corsican adventurer and the whole of Europe would have had to be grateful to them.

Professor Harttung lays the blame for the loss of the Battle of Ligny at the door of General Bulow von Dennewitz who did not obey Gneisenau's order to advance at once. Bulow was jealous of Gneisenau who was the junior in rank of the two and he would not blindly obey before knowing the reasons for the orders given. Herr Pflugk Harttung adds that the Duke of Wellington would never have tolerated such an act of insubordination. Herr Hurttung comes to the conclusion that the Prussians in order to find an excuse for the loss of the Battle of Ligny needed a scapegoat and fer this object they used the innocent foreigner, the Duke of Wellington instead of the real culprit, the famous General Bulow.

BY the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Clare Garsia, at sixty-five years of age, the State has lost a valuable and quite remarkable public servant. He had been a Commissioner of Prisons and Inspector-General of Military Prisons for many years and to him, more perhaps than to any other person, it may be attributed that prison labour is now productive, and in the majority of instances remunerative both to the prison and the community. Colonel Garsia's annual reports were invariably interesting, as showing the methods of working adopted in different correctional establishments and the varying margin of profit.

A FRENCH contemporary tells a story, which is certainly good, and may very probably be true, of the subtle means employed by the French Government to evict the recalcitrant monks of the Grande Chartreuse. The rule of St. Bruno being very precise on the subject of the non-admission of women (though Royal ladies have been received, and Georges Sand once got in disguised as a young man), the Government hit upon the ingenious notion of putting in three caretakers and their wives. If once the unathorized petticoats had slept, only for a single night, in the sacred precincts the monks would have had, by the terms of their own rule, to depart. One of the women, however, let her tongue wag too freely, the monks got wind of the plot and when the caretaking couples arrived at the monastery its traditional hospitality failed for once and the new comers had to return whence they came. It is not often that French Radicalism invokes the aid of the ladies in its battle with religion and this experience will scarcely encourage a renewal of the attempt. But the incident clearly proves the wisdom of St. Bruno's severe prohibition of petticoats.

A FARM manager in Western Queensland was asked by his employers to report as to how the farm had come out of the drought. Accordingly he made up a parcel of sundries—a piece of hide, three hoofs, a broken bridle, the skin of a dog, and a pair of horns. This he forwarded, with the addendum: "Gentlemen, these are the assets."

"THE Bible commands us not only to honour the King but to point out his faults" was the remark of a Pollokshaws (Renfrewshire) town councellor in urging his Majesty (in a petition) to alter his numeral in consonance with Scottish sentiment.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Except Queen Victoria's visit to Napoleon III., there is no exact precedent for King Edward's official visit to the French capital. George IV. was invited by Louis XVIII., but exoused himself. William IV. proposed to visit Charles X., but died before he could carry out his design. Further back we find that the reception due to a reigning sovereign was accorded to Charles I.'s Queen, Henrietta Maria, when she fled thither from the Parliamentary Party; but that was only natural, seeing that she was the daughter of the French King Henry IV.

In addition to her State visit to Paris, Queen-Victoria, as is well known, visited Louis Philippe at the Chateau d'Eu and Napoleon III. at Cherbourg in 1858. In each case there were considered to be good reasons why she should not continue her progress to Paris. Guizot has recorded that, though he pressed her to do so, he was relieved when she declined, as he was half afraid of an attempt at assassination. In 1858 the danger was rather of a hostile demonstration. The Orsini affair was then recent, and the French colonels had but recently sent the Emperor their round robin setting forth their readiness to arrange for the invasion of England.

The Rev. J. W. Adams, who will preach at the much-canvassed memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral, is the only Anglican cleric who wears a Victoria Cross. This rather incongruous decoration for a clergyman he won by the gallant rescue of a party of Lancers during the last Afghan campaign. Mr. Adams who is a genial and humorous Irishman, has long been a great favourite at Court, and was one of the first Royal Chaplains appointed by King Edward on his accession, He is a very pronounced High Churchman, and will be remembered by many Londoners as an occasional preacher at St. Alban's, Holborn.

The roses at Covent Garden Market at the present time are a sight worth seeing. There will be more out roses marketed than has ever been the case at any similar period before. That St. George's Day is increasing in popularity is evident, for the nursery firms now make a special feature of York and Lancaster roses in their lists. These old-fashioned striped roses were introduced into English gardens quite 300 years ago. There are three of them Rosa Mundi, red striped with white; Village Maid, white striped with red; and the so-called true York and Lancaster, red, white, red striped with white, or white striped with red. The national flower really is what the villagers call the wilding rose of England. On the florin the rose depicted is a double

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE fact that our ship-builders can enter into a contract to supply an armoured battleship complete with all its accessories gives us an advantage which no other nation possesses at present, but the United States is making large strides in this direction. And, after all, there is what Admiral Melville (in the North American Review) calls the habit of the sea, that quality which in this country we claim as particularly our own. It means decision of character, readiness of resources, powers of the endurance, and the adaptability which renders it easy to make the ocean the home of one's adoption. To what we call the sea habit we now hope to add both for officers and men, mechanical ability, and there appears to be no reason to suppose that these attributes should not be found in conjunction. When, if it should ever happen, the people of this country cease to be attracted by sea-going occupations, then a fatal blow will have been struck at our naval strength.

Said the Colonel when I mentioned the name of Sir Hector Macdonald, "Sir! I haven't been so mad about anything in a long while as I have been about the murder of Macdonald. . . . Just look at the facts. Here was Macdonald a man who had given his whole life to the service of his country. There wasn't a man, or a woman, or even a little Englander, among you all, who wasn't everlastingly proud of him. Do you know that if it hadn't been for Macdonald the chances are that Kitchener's whole army would have been annihilated at Omdurman? And that was only one of the debts that you owed the man. Well! it happens that grave charges were made against Macdonald. They may have been true, for the man was out of health, and those, who saw the most of him say that there was something queer and unusual about him. Or they may have been lies. It doesn't make any difference whether they were true or not, so far as the duty of the newspapers was concerned. It was their business to keep silent about the matter. If they had had any sense of shame they would have been unwilling to say a word that would smirch the reputation that belonged to all England. If they had had any sense of justice they would have refused to mention the matter until Macdonald had had a chance to prove whether he was innocent or guilty. In point of fact most of your newspapers did keep silence but there were those that didn't. They saw a chance to make a sensation and so they came out with big headlines about the awful charges against Macdonald and the fact that the Commander-in-Chief had ordered him to return to Ceylon and stand trial. The poor man read these scoundrelly headlines and he felt that he was ruined. He didn't have the heart to go and stand his trial but he just ended everything by blowing his brains out. Now I hold that the newspapers murdered Macdonald. If the paper that he was reading five minutes before he blew his brains out had hired an assassin and set him to kill Macdonald, it would have been no worse than what that newspaper did. Had the papers kept silence no one doubts that Macdonald would have gone before the court-martial, where he would either have been found guilty or acquitted. In the former case it would have been proper for the newspapers to express their sorrow at the ruin of a grand reputation, but they should have waited until Macdonald had been proved guilty. For my part, I don't believe for one moment that Macdonald in his sane mind ever did a dishonourable thing. If he was guilty, it was because the man's brain was diseased, and in that case he would deserve pity rather than blame. But the newspapers that murdered him didn't wait to find out whether he was guilty or not.—W. L. Alden, in To-Day.

As is well known, the Reichstag effected some reductions in the German Navy estimates without, however, touching the essential features of the ship-building programme. The vessels provided for are the "M" being the fifth battleship of the Brunswieg class, to be built at the Schichau Yard, Danzig the "N" which will be the first of an improved class of battleships (Germania Yard, Kiel;) the armoured cruiser Ersatz Deutschland (Blohm and Voss, Hamburg) the small cruiser M (Weser Yard, Bremen); the second river gunboat for China (Schichau); and a new division of destroyers. The battleships and the armoured cruiser will be in hand about three years, and the smaller cruiser about two years. Nine vessels are expected to be launched during 1903, being a larger number than in any proceeding twelve months. Three battleships will take the water, J. at Schichau's Yard, Danzig, L at the Germania Yadr, Kiel, during the summer, and K at the Vulcan Yard, Stettin, in the autumn. At the Imperial Yard, Kiel, the armoured cruiser Ersatz Kaiser will be launched in the summer. The other vessels will be three small cruisers—K at the Vulcan Yard, Stettin, L at the Weser Yard, Bremen, and Ersatz Zieten at the Imperial Yard, Danzig, the gunboat B in hand at Stettin, and the river gunboat for China at Schichau's Yard Elbing. It will be seen that of the nine ships seven are at private yards which is an indication of the encouragement given to industrial enterprise in Germany. During the year five ships will be completed for commission, the Mecklenburg Schwaben Prinz Adalbert Undine and Arcona.

Ueberall is very discontented with the character of the new German cruisers. The First Bismarck passed satisfactorily through her trials, went to China without mishap, and proved herself a vessel of seaworthy qualities, well suited for foreign service. She was the first armoured cruiser built in Germany, and upon a displacement of 10,700 tons was designed almost from the same point of view as the "Kaiser" class of battleships, the difference being that the armoured cruiser has a complete water-line belt, which is not the case with the battleships. She has a heavy armament of four 9·4in and twelve 5·9in. guns besides a considerable number of secondary guns. She is thus fitted in some ways to "lie in the line," but has too large a turning circle to permit her to manœuvre easily with battleships, and he does not possess all the required qualities. Her speed is only eighteen knots and she is unfitted for the work demanded of modern cruisers. Her coal supply is smaller than that of the Prinz Heinrich which displaces on by 8,900 tons. As Ueberall says the manœuvres of last year again pirced in a strong light the great need of swift cruisers, but Germany is not building them. The Prinz Heinrich is to have a speed of nineteen knots with forced draught and may be reckoned as steaming at 18·5 knots so that, in the matter of speed she will be about equal to most modern battleships. It is pointed out, however, that in other countries cruisers of from twenty two to twenty-five knots are in hand while the latest German cruisers are only calculated for twenty-one knots. The new vessels are heavily armed by not enough to fit them to act as battleships, and they are of high speed, but not of speed sufficient to act efficiently as cruisers. This dilemma can be avoided by increasing the displacement to about 12,000 tons, and by giving the vessels a higher speed and much larger coal supply. If this displacements should be impossible, the better plan would be to reduce the armament in order to secure better speed.

The Yacht is well pleased that the six battleships of the Republique class are to be built for the French navy, and that the good sense of the Budget Committee has triumphed over the inexplicable resistance of the Minister of Marine. M. Pelletan, who is often badly advised. Of all modern naval Ministers M. de Lanessan best understood the needs of the French fleet. The Yacht describes the new class with much minuteness and contends that in armament and protection the ships will be equal to any building in Europe, including our own. They will have no metal keel but only a false keel of teak and there will be two bilge keels extending from the twenty-fifth to the eightieth frames. There will be fourteen principal watertight compartments below armoured deck, and considerable sub-division above. The double bottom will extend from the sixth frame forward to about the same position aft, and upward to the armoured deck. It is not necessary to give the details of the thickness of armouring because they are already well known, and it will suffice to say that there is a complete water-line belt, thinning out towards the end, with side plating above it, and complete protection for the bases of all turrets and for all ammunition and all other communications. The speed is to be eighteen knots as a maximum, and the writer of the Yacht contends that it will be enough. He is disinclined to believe that the King Edward VIII will steam at eighteen knots with 18,000 i.h.p. which is that of the new French class the displacement being so much greater and he even throws doubt upon the records of the Venerable and London. Either he says the British battleships must have been tried in different conditions or the lines upon which they are built must be very superior to those of the French ships.

An Austrian division under command of Rear Admiral Maixdorf and consisting of the Wien and Budapest with a torpedo cruiser is visiting the ports of the Levant while another division is engaging in various exercises in the Adriatic. In the middle of June the division from the Levant will return and the united squadron will manœuvre in home waters but owing to financial consideration combined exercises with the military which took place last year will not be repeated.

A Liga Naval Portugueza which is the official organ of the Portuguese Navy League has published a very excellent special number containing the proceedings of the National Maritime Congress which recently took place in the hall of the Geographical Society at Lisbon. An admirable portrait is given of King Carlos as patron and president of the Portuguese Navy League and there are portraits also of several gentlemen who took a prominent part in the Congress.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co. *Valence* (Drôme, France).

EDWARD'S "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
The Very Finest Dressing, Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed for the Toilet.
"HARLENE"
Produces Luxuriant Hair, Prevents its Falling Off or Turning Grey.
UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE.
THE RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR.
"HARLENE" PRESERVES, STRENGTHENS, AND INVIGORATES CHILDREN'S HAIR.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle from Druggists &c., all over the World.
"HARLENE" Co., High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GEORGIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES
ARE THE FRESHEST AND THEREFORE THE BEST.

Per 100	Rs. 4/0	Rs. 3/0	Rs. 2/0	Re. 1/0	Rs. 3/0	Rs. 2/0

All the above Brands are guaranteed to be manufactured daily in Bombay from freshly cut Turkish Tobacco. Special Terms to Clubs Messes and the Trade.

V. FUCILE & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

HELP FOR THE HELPLESS.

To-day there are thousands of helpless, crippled, bed-ridden rheumatics looking out with feverish anxiety for a cure for their sufferings. They have been disappointed so many times that another trial seems almost useless. In Little's Dental Balm has been discovered a true cure for rheumatism. It has cured cases that were supposed to be helpless and beyond the range of medicine.

Mr. N. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., says:—"For 10 years I suffered from rheumatism, at times so severe that I could neither work nor lie down. I used Little's Oriental Balm and it cured me completely, notwithstanding that my case was chronic and baffled the skill of the best physicians." Sold at 1s. 6d. per bottle of all chemists.

FLATULENCY

Those griping pains in the stomach with flatulency have ceased after I began to take Nature's Herbal Extract. All dyspeptic symptoms have disappeared. I feel better, look better and can relish my food.
A. ELGER,
Manchester, N. Y.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

Rupture Cured.
Suffered forty Years, and High to Death.
Remarkable Experiences of a Citizen of Llansamlet, Glamorganshire.

MR. G. THOMAS.

One of the best known engineers in Glamorganshire is rejoicing in the fact that, after suffering forty years with a dangerous rupture, was finally cured by the system invented and perfected by Dr. W. S. Rice, of London. Mr. Thomas is never so happy as when relating the story of his cure. For the greater part of his life he suffered intense pain, his rupture being of such a nature that he was unable to find any truss that would keep the rupture in place until he learned of the Dr. Rice method. The testimony of Mr. Thomas is fully borne out by a letter received from his employer (one of the most influential mine owners in Wales), who states that he acts like an entirely different man, and that he can now perform his work easily, whereas before using this wonderful treatment he could hardly walk. The cure has attracted the attention of hundreds of people throughout the country. Dr. Rice has recently prepared a book, giving a full description of his method. It is a home cure at a very small cost, and the best of all it cures without pain, danger, operation, detention from work, or inconvenience of any kind. Readers should send for this book and post it to anyone they know to be ruptured. Such an act of kindness will be worth a great deal to those who suffer from rupture. Write as once to Dr. W. S. Rice (Dept. 617), 8 and 9, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURERS*—
J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1889.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac randy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1878.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Member
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the Imitation trash made in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is to warn the public against purchasing such. CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London

No Stable is complete without
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
NOTICE.
THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK.
HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.

170 Pages Illustrated.
Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 3s. 6d., or 5s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.
By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

Stephens' INK
Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

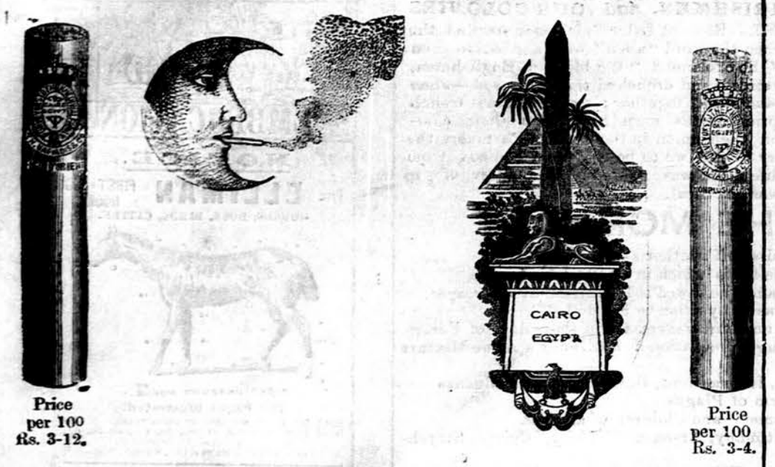
WHELPTON'S PILLS CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION CONSTIPATION BILE OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Prices 9½d. 1/1½ & 2/9½.
KEMP & Co., BOMBAY

BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



Price per 100 Rs. 3-12.

Price per 100 Rs. 3-4.

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL GRAMOPHONE DEPOT.

173, DHURRUMTOLLA Street,

CALCUTTA.

GRAMOPHONES!
RECORDS!!
NEEDLES!!!

All at American Prices.

LARGEST STOCK OF RECORDS IN INDIA.

Write for Manufacturer's catalogues.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an Ideal food for Infants and Invalids; and IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT. The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—BOMBAY—LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. CALCUTTA—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. COCANADA—HALL, WILSON & CO. KURRACHEE—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. MADRAS—OAKES & CO., LTD. RANGOON—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

BY APPOINTMENT,

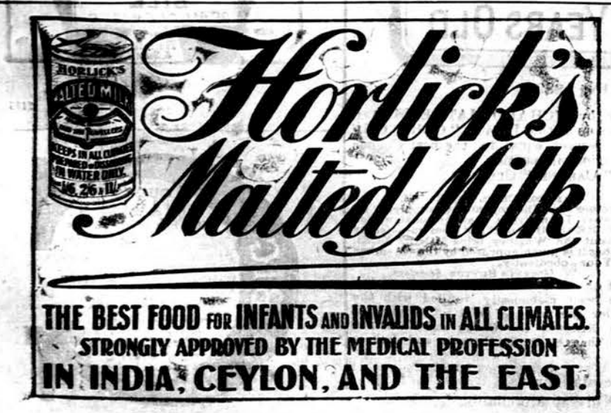
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS,

5, Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.



Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

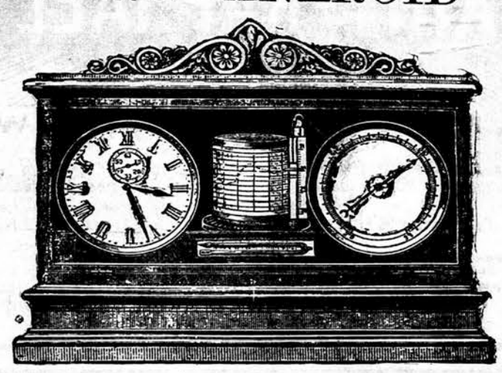
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

BAROGRAPH

OR

SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The Aneroid is an excellent weather glass and can be relied on sufficiently as it is sensitive and quick in showing the variation of atmospheric pressure which is preferable to the grudging admission of change to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides an Aneroid Barometer can be carried about anywhere in Camp, by train, or on a bullock cart; the movement will not injure it.

Barometers in solid oak frame, open dial, best movements in a variety of designs.

From Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 90.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER, in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13-in., and 6-in. dial	24	0
HALL BAROMETER, in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 ins., and 6-in. dial...	25	0
HALL BAROMETER, in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 ins., and 8-in. dial, will open and bolt dial .	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case, 3-in. dial	30	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 ins. and 6-in. metal dial	32	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case entire diameter 6½ ins. and 5-in. dial...	35	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 ins., and 8-in. dial	38	0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 ins., and 6½ in. dial	40	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 ins. and 3¼ in. dial	75	0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 ins., and 9-in. dial	90	0

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMP!

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF

HANGING LAMPS,

WALL LAMPS,

TABLE LAMPS,

CANDLESTICKS AND

ALL KINDS OF LANTERNS.

In the newest designs, guaranteed perfectly reliable, and much superior than "ANY OTHER LAMPS" imported to India

ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!

Electro-plated Household Articles, Majolica Ware, Tea Kettles, Russian Coffee Machines and Glass Vases also kept in Stock!

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the most chronic cases

M. SHROFF & Co

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Dealers in Phonographs Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list.

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by Infants, Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:—"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food" incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, etc., Everywhere.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aërated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co: 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.